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VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 25

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 20

1912.



EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY IN A DAIRY SECTION OF OLD QUEBEC

The farm buildings here illustrated are of a type characteristic of the Beauharnois District of Quebec Province, where are located the farms that will compete for interprovincial honors in the Farms Competition to be conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. Dairying is the specialty in Beauharnois. Farm buildings are built with an eye to the comfort and convenience in handling of the dairy herd. Basement barns, so common in the dairy sections of Ontario, are seldom seen in this level country. Silos are even more common than in Ontario. In fact it is hard to find a farmer who does not feed silage. Mr. Tannerhill, whose buildings are here illustrated, is one of the four farmers in Quebec who uses a milking machine. —Photo by an editor of Parm and Dairy.

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GANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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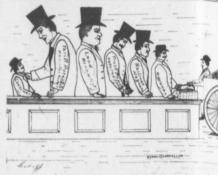
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Adv. Dept.

FARM AND DAIRY



HOW MUCH WILL THERE BE LEFT FOR THE CONSUMER?

HOW MUCH WILL THERE BE LEFT FOR THE CONSUMER?

The consumer feels that he is passing too much for the produce of a kinds that he consumer, so he is. The producer knows that he lost getting enough of the money the consumer pays and the consumers of the producer of the consumers of the consumer pays the consumer pays the consumers to the consumers to the consumers to the consumers to the consumers of the rake of

SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult,—to sell at a good, fair profit is work at which we farmers may well learn to be more efficient. This Department of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask Farm and Dairy questions about your selling problems; answers will be given in this column. ****************

Selling Apples

By Edward Dreier

At last those questions on selling problems that we have been asking or are coming along. Here is the irst one—from Mr. Wm. Louch, Middlesex Co., Ont. Mr. Louch's inquiry reads as follows:

reads as rollows:
"I have an orchard that is sprayed
and well cared for. It produces about
300 boxes of No. 1 fruit of leading
varieties. I would be pleased to receive advice from the Farm and Dairy sales expert as to disposing of it to best advantage.

best advantage.

The selling of apples is very much the same as the selling of eggs. The best apples bring the best prices. To get the best apples great care must be get the best apples great care must be paid in the raising of them. When the apples are ready for market they should be carefully graded as to size and kind. They should be carefully cleaned and packed in suitable carriers; some in barrels. some in boxes. They should be packed most carefully so as to look well to the eye of the prospective customer. They should be not be used to be

WHERE SELLING IS EASY
Many of the farmers of Canada Many of the farmers of Canada sell their entire supply to some dealer who buys them in the spring when the ket their fruit. If he doesn't ust tree a range the year before for the entire crop. He pays so much a tree or a box or barrel, regardless of size or quality. In many places this is kill-

necesses consecutive and ing the fruit trade, for the farm

ing the fruit trade, for the farme pays no attention to his orchard. Bis selling problem is easy. But to the farmer who raises pel fruit, and carefully sees that engineer of fruit is good before going the market, the selling problem is the market, the selling problem is the market, the selling problem is the problem of the fruit trainer should have he is the crops old before he pick his fruit. He should take samples of the fruit and or direct to the consensus the consensus the fruit and or direct to the fruit and or direct fruit and go direct to the consu Everyone wants apples during winter and is always on the look for a chance to get good fruit thorough canvass of several st thorough canvass of several small towns would dispose of every box of fruit raised. Go out and contrast with people to furnish them with the apples for the year. Show them the you have these good apples, and le you have these good and them know that they will get just them know that they will get just them. D them know that they will gt in what you promise to give then. In all your dealing direct with the as aumer. Make him see that you hat the fruit that he wants. You know your apples are good or lad In know which are for cooking and wife for eating. Show him that he are given the state of the fruit that way than to get n s some store where the apples may be been bumped around for a couple weeks or more

weeks or more.

Show the customer that you as p ing to grade the apples and pack he according to size, and that all is apples he buys will be just about he same. Let him know that you sell your trees and take care of the figuration of the head of

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES As Mr. Louch is in a fruit dist it seems to me the best thing he cos do would be to organize a cooperation society and all work together to maket their fruit. If he doesn't want

Issue Each W

Vol. XXX OBSERVATI

Improvement D. McI

"DROGR of A. Since w.dertook te unbroken fo in 1849, righ of McInnis l yow they h county. In the fifth placial Prize Fr and Dairy le met and ove that has pla of our young full play in herewith des Dairy, who s tion and who

Were it p in the farms secure a high At the time was adding buildings had nere being er of the regula farm work he the farm has has completee complete syste barn, and is block silos in Last year the land had been grain had bee

The farm o situated a sho Payne. One sre under burn loam. Part of attention and cas soon be r the land is ditches. In t hopes to make the energy the improvements diction that it farm will be u

The rotation four years on the rest. To r mir mum, Mr. years of corn, years, on the fi more distant fi years grain, tv tere When his

Only \$1.00

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1912.

No. 25

OBSERVATIONS ON THE METHODS OF A PROGRESSIVE EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRY FARMER

improvements that are being made. Dairy Cattle are the Money Makers. The Prize Winning Farm of A. D. McInnis, Stormont Co., Ont., Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy, who was one of the Judges in the Competition.

ROGRESS" is the watchword on the farm of A. D. McInnis of Glen Payne, Ontario. Since first the father of the present owner undertook to carve a home for himself from the unlioken forests of Stormont county, away back in 1849, right up to the present time the family of McInnis have steadily added improvements till now they have one of the finest farms in the county. In the making of this farm, that secured the fifth place in Dist. No. 2 in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy last year, great difficulties have been met and overcome. That Scotch determination that has played so great a part in the making of our young country what it now is was given full play in the development of this farm that is herewith described by an editor of Farm and Dairy, who as one of the judges in the Competition and who visited the farm in July of last year.

Were it possible for Mr. McInnis to take part in the farms competition again this year he would secure a higher standing than he did last year. At the time the farms were judged Mr. McInnis was adding many new improvements. The old buildings had been torn down and the new ones nere being erected. With so much work outside of the regular farm operations to attend to, the farm work had been somewhat neglected. Since the farm has been judged, however, Mr. McInnis has completed his buildings, has established a complete system of water works in both house and barn, and is now preparing to erect two concrete block siles in connection with the cattle barn. Last year there was no silo on the farm. No land had been planted to corn, and very little grain had been seeded.

GENERAL FRATURES

The farm of Mr. McInnis consists of 200 acres, at the state of the sta

The rotation followed by Mr. McInnis covers four years on part of the farm and six years on the rest. To reduce the labor of silo filling to a min mum, Mr. McInnis follows a rotation of four years of corn, grain seeded down, and hay two years, on the fields right next the buildings. On more distant fields his rotation consists of two years grain, two years hay and two years pasters. When his new buildings are completed and

tne silo erected his rotation will be considerably shortened.

MOST CONVENIENT BUILDINGS

The new farm buildings, illustrated herewith, are models of convenience. They are all painted in a slate color with white trimmings, and present a most attractive appearance, having received three coats of lead paint. The two barns, 94 by 37 feet and 60 by 30 feet, are 20 feet apart and connected by a shed 20 by 60 feet, which adds much to the floor space for stalling, granary and implement storage. The cow stable is 60 by 34 feet, with accommodation for 30 mileh cows. The



Attractive Buildings on a Prize-Winning Farm

Paint pays profits, big profits. It adds to the durability of wooden buildings. It adds to the selling about the selling and the selling are the selling and the selling and the selling and the selling are the selling and t

floors and mangers are of cement. The stanchions are of tubular steel. The feed floor in the centre is elevated 12 inches or more above the level of the mangers. There being no partitions in the mangers, both feeding and keeping them clean is easy. Mr. McInnis has also installed a complete system of overhead tracks, and litter carriers throughout his stables. Individual water basins have since been installed, the water being pumped by wind power from a well located at a good distance from the buildings.

Mr. McInnis is a believer in the superior profit-making qualities of pure Lrēd stock. He has made a start in breeding Ayrshires. His herd bull is a splendid individual both in conformation and in breeding. Five of the cows are pure breed Ayrshires, as are also four young heifers not yet in milk. Pure bred Ayrshire sires have been used; withis herd for a long time, and all of Mr. McInnis' milking cows showed their Ayrshire breeding and were of the kind that will average 8,000 pounds of milk a year without any trouble.

When he gets his silos completed and more of his land under corn crop, Mr. McInnis plans to

increase the size of his dairy herd. Hired help, the problem of the dairy farmer, is just as scarce in Stormont county as elsewhere, but Mr. McIanis has a couple of sons who are just as interested in farming as he is and are enthusiastic dairymen.

Of the horse kind Mr. McInnis has five head, three of them being brood mares. Other stock consisted of two sows and 13 market hogs.

The home on this farm is a comfortable frame house with spacious verandals—the kind one can enjoy on a summer evening after the work is done. As will be noted in the illustration elsewhere in this issue, vines shade the verandah and add much to the attractive appearance of the house. The house is heated by hot air. Since the farms were inspected Mr. McInnis has installed a modernly equipped Lethroom, hot and cold water in the kitchen, and a septic tank to dispose of the sewage. Surrounding the house is an orchard of two acres.

THE VIRTUE OF GOOD TASTE

Mr. McInnis has an eye for the aesthetic, as is attractiveness of everything around the farm. Even the fence posts along the main highway are nicely painted. The buildings are particularly well painted, and rubbish of any kind is not allowed to accumulate.

Mr. McInnis is a citizen worth while. He is a student of all that concerns his business and of all that concerns his country as well. In his home we found two of the leading farm weeklies, a daily paper from Montreal and one from Ottawa, and two weekly newspapers. In addition to the periodicals was a well-selected library. Records are kept of the receipts and expenditures, and Mr. McInnis can determine accurately at any time the state of his finances.—F. E. E.

An Antidote for the Dog Evil

Leonard A. Murchison, Wellington Co., Ont.

One of the greatest obstacles encountered in probably dogs, which harass the aheep at night. But in this locality the few of us who are in the business have discovered an antidote. At nights the aheep are enclosed in a yard, and about twice a week at Lectime we go out and place bits of meat containing strychnine around the outside of the enclosure. As a result, an old well on my farm is well-nigh filled up with layers of dogs and earth. Should the meat be left untouched, I take it up again in the morning and replace it at night.

I have never killed a man's dog through walice or off my own premises, and only in protection of my property, and never to my knowledge have I received any injury or retaliation for doing the same, so I think every fair-minded person will approve of this plan for getting rid of this annoyance. Certainly I would suggest that a few sheep be kept on each farm, whether Government assistance be obtained or not. However, let us hope for a betterment in the near future, and in the meantime do all possible individually to bring back the old days of sheep hubbandry.

Why Are Crop Yields Decreasing? Jas. McNeill, Kent Co., Ont.

Things are not as they were in the older sections of Ontario. I can remember when I was a boy and the land was newly cleared that we grew excellent crops with little trouble. Now after many years I can see farms on every side of me that are not producing half of what they did 30 or 40 years ago. What makes the difference?

I believe the difference is largely due to the fact that we have robbed the land of humus more than to the depletion of actual plant food. Did you ever notice, in breaking up new land, that black layer of vegetable matter on the surface? That is humus. We haven't got it in our fields nowadays, and consequently crops are decreasing. Humus in the soil is invaluable as a conserver of moisture; it holds water like a sponge and prevents evaporation. It keeps the soil in the best of mechanical condition. I believe that fertilizers applied to a soil rich in humus will give bigger returns than when applied to land in which the humus is exhausted. Whatever the scientific reason may be for the beneficial effects of humus in the soil I do not know, but the facts of the case are that virgin soils rich in humus produced crops the like of which many of us have not gotten since. HOW TO RESTORE WITHITS

Fortunately humus is not peculiar to virgin soils. I have been on many dairy farms where crop rotations covering three or four years are followed and where all the feed grown on the farm is fed on the farm and returned to the soil in the form of manure, and on these farms I have seen crops growing that reminded me of pioneer days. These soils were being constantly supplied with humus by applications of barnyard manure and by the plowing down of clover seed.

A small part of my own farm is of very light sandy land that the previous owner had "skinned" of every bit of humus it contained. At first the only thing I could get to grow on this field was rye, which will give an idea of how poor the land was. This crop I plowed under and seeded to peas, oats and vetches. The second year I followed a little different plan and pastured the green crop. What was left of the pasture and the droppings were then plowed under. Since then I have followed my regular four year rotation on the field and have gotten good crops.

The longer I farm the more convinced do I become that all of our farm operations should be such as to increase the humus content of the soil. We hear much of commercial fortilizers nowadays but I do not believe that we will receive much results from commercial fertilizers unless we first supply our soils with humus. I know that on many of the farms here in Kent county, prowing down green crops, pasturing green crops, and, above all, feeding the grain on the farm and returning it to the soil would increase production in many cases 100 per cent.

Grain Enough at Noon James Creelman, Hants Co., N.S.

I do not believe that the hav we feed our horses at noon does them much if any good. A few years ago, before I realized what a fine place the farm is to live on, I was driving an ice wagon in Boston, Mass. We had excellent horses, our firm paying an average of \$700 to \$800 a team. The horses were going continuously from six in the morning until six at night except for a short rest at noon, so they certainly got more work than the average farm team. And they never got a bite of hay at noon. We would stop the team at the nearest restaurant when noon came, give them a feed of oats in the feed bags that we carried with us, while we drivers took our meal in the restaurant at the firm's expense.

Since coming back to the farm I have applied

this rule in the feeding of my horses, and I find that it works just as satisfactorily as it did with the horses on the ice wagon.

Hay is coarse, bulky feed. It requires a lot of energy to digest that feed. A horse that is working has other uses for its energy. On the other hand, in comparison with the amount of food that it gets from a feed of grain, very little energy is used up in digestion. That's the reason. I would recommend other farmers to try this plan that has worked out so satisfactorily in my case. Feed grain and lightly on hay in the morning, grain orly at noon, and the heaviest feeding both of grain and hav at night.

Engineering Knowledge for Farmers J. Cox, Chateauguay Co., Que.

Engineering knowledge is the latest addition to the long list of things that a farmer must add

The New Summer Soiling James Williams, Wentworth Co., Out. Just as the mowing machine has replaced the

scythe, the manure spreader the dung fork, and the self-binder the old-time sickle, so the summer silo, I believe, will replace summer soiling as a means of supplementing the feed of dairy cons in the season of dried up pastures.

As near as I can estimate, a good crop of hav will yield about as much feed as is gotton from four times as much pasture. The feed taken from an acre of corn in the form of ensilege is equal in feed value to what we would take from two acres of hay. One acre of corn, therefore, fed as ensilage is worth as much as eight acres of pasture for feeding dairy cows. I believe that this estimate is pretty nearly right. On high-priced land we cannot much longer hope to follow the wasteful pasture method of feeding.



Large Expenditures are not@Necessary to Make a Good Road

Road making material is often hardest to get in the best farming sections and there we find the west roads. But absence of stone or gravel is not sufficient excuse for bad roads. Notice what has been done to this clay road in Lincoln Co. Ont., by the judicious use of the split loften. Photo courtesy John Jackson, Lincoln Co. Ont.

to his mental equipment to properly manage many of the farms in this country. Much of the work that was once done by hand is now being done by power-windmills, gasoline engines, etc. -and I suppose that pretty soon the application of electricity to farm work will be brought to a practical basis. Did we farmers possess greater knowledge of these machines that can do our work for us, we would save ourselves much money and many vexatious delays.

To show where a little knowledge means a great saving, I will tell of an instance that came under my observation recently. A neighbour had purchased a gasoline engine. He had been shown by the agent how to start and stop it, and that was all. He was running a small threshing engine with it when the engine suddenly stopped. He did not dare touch it for fear he would make matters worse, and he had to wait half a day while he got the agent out from town to fix it. And the only trouble was that the gasoline tank had run dry. This is a sample case indeed, but it illustrates the need of greater knowledge. There are a dozen and one small points in the running of a gasoline engine alone that we should know.

How are we farmers going to get this information? I have noticed recently that in one of the Western States, I forget which one, they are giving a short course of a courle of weeks in agricultural engineering. Why can not we hold similar courses at our agricultural colleges here in Canada? Or a real good bulletin dealing with the gasoline engine and other farm powers, telling us something about the principles they are run on, and their practical management, would be invaluable. We must get the information somewhere, and it seems to me that it is up to the Government to supply it.

I have followed the articles appearing in Farm and Dairy, and I find that such men as A. D.

Foster and G. A. Brethen, noted breeders, and such commercial dairymen as R. E. Gunn and H. R. Nixon, favor ensilage for feeding cows in the summer. When dairymen such as these come to the conclusion that the summer silo is a good investment, it is pretty nearly time for the rest of us to investigate the silo proposition too. The old system of soiling that many of us

are following has many disadvantages. For instance, we must be preparing small tracts of land for soiling crops when we should be doing some thing else. The soiling crop must be fed at just the right time, or it will get tough and ripe. Then there is the daily necessity of cutting and hauling to the barn

Contrast this with the advantages of the summer silo. We take a big fork, climb into the silo. and there is the feed already cut and ready to feed. All that we have to do is to throw it out.

KEEP GOING ALL THE TIME

The manufacturer endeavors to keep his plant running all the time; we dairymen are running a manufacturing business too. We must keep our cows running all the time. We lose milk and money when we allow their flow to drop off in the hot weather of July and August. The summer silo is an improvement worth while. It will overcome this falling off tendency. And if we use the silage properly we will be able to pay for other improvements not so profitable.

There is just one precaution that I will mention. Almost all failures in the use of the summer silo are due to the feeding of spoiled ensilage. We should have the summer silo of such small dismeter that we will be able to use three to five inches of silage each day.

A Paint have and Dairy each and es sential lack some kind o Any kind o partly spoils is the best. wash an oil

June 20

One of t cently giver Gillespie, ar years' succe who is a re and Dairy.

Continuit this oil prop for years. Se get a 'find' never knew ally recomme loses its effec glue being o soon decays will stay ri cheapest of

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spring killed We now have think that we large acreage AT There is We used to re know that it

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A Paint Pointer well worth Knowing

"I have noticed from time to time in Farm and Dairy recipes given for white-wash, but in each and every case there has been one great essmitial lacking in them all. White-wash requires some kind of grease in it to make it most durable. Any kind of grease, even though it be old and partly spoiled, will answer all right, though tallow is the best. This grease imparts to the whitewash an oil property the same as is in good paint."

One of the editors of Farm and Dairy was receatly given this valuable pointer by Mr. R. T. Gillepie, an expert painter and grainer of many years' successful experience at Port Hope, Ont., who is a regular and interested reader of Farm and Dairy.

Continuing, Mr. Gillespie said, "When you get this oil property into the white-wash it will stick for years. Someone who gets this information will get a 'find' of considerable value to them if they never knew of it before. Glue or salt, as is usually recommended as a binder in white-wash, soon lesse its effect. Salt, at best, is a poor binder, and glue being of a nitrogenous nature, like unto flesh soon decays and thus its effect is lost. Tallow will stay right on the job for years, and the chapest of it will do.

"In order to prepare this grease and get it properly incorporated into the white-wash, it is necessary to put the grease in a vessel on the store and boil it into a part of the white-wash so as to emulsify it and get it into such condition that it can be properly incorporated with the white-wash mixture."

Long Success with Alfalfa Wm. Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We sowed our first alfalfa in a mixture with grass and clovers. We had success from the first. The alfalfa alone of the mixture came ahead. We got a good crop that year. The next year we pastured the field. We did not know any letter, but it was certainly grand pasture. We got twice as much milk from that pasture as from any other pasture on the farm. But next spring there was no alfalfa.

We kept adding to our acreage of alfalfa until we had 20 acres. We were then thinking what a great crop we would have the next year, when the spring killed it and we had to start all over again. We now have 20 acres again, however, and do not think that we could run a dairy farm without a large acreage in alfalfa.

ALL ALFALFA SEED NOT GOOD

There is a great difference in alfalfa seed. We used to regard alfalfa as alfalfa, but now we know that it varies as much in different strains as do different varieties of grain. We have been told that there are over 200 different strains of aifalfa. We have at least two of them in our fields now.

We have two strips of alfalfa that are excellent. When cutting last year the horses could eat readily the tops of the plants as they walked slong. This alfalfa had several colors of flowers white, purple and red. The rest of our alfalfa was not so good. The common seed that we buy seems to be getting worse and worse each year. We need to exercise care in selecting alfalfa seed.

Making the Most of the Hired Man J. R. Smith, Dundas Co., Ont.

"Why do you work that man of yours such long hours?" I asked a dairy farmer in this section recently. I had noticed that on that farm work started at five o'clock in the morning and "nominally" stopped at six. Then the men had supper, and after that the hired man and his employer milked 20 cows and finished up "the chores." The answer that I got from this neighbor was, "Well, I have to do it to make wages out of him." This man was defeating his own end, In a recent issue of the "Breeder's Gazette," a Mr. Patterson expresses this idea better than I can when he says:

"A certain farmer had a large number of cows.

They were good cows. They were fed and cared for properly. For every 10 cows he kept a hired man. A neighbor kept a large number of cows. They were not such good producers. The feed and care were not the best. This last farmer kept one hired man for every 20 cows. The first farmer sold as much produce from 10 cows as the other one did from 20.

USELESS LABOR

The latter one was feeding 10 cows extra for nothing and killing the hired man's enthusiasm, ambition and loyalty to boot. The first farmer has the correct idea. He aims to keep as many hired men as possible on the farm and sees that each one makes him a profit. The other farmer's aim is not to have each one make a profit but simply to load him down with work."

Do you catch the point? If a farmer stops to think he will save himself and his man all kinds of work and make the wages too. For instance, what's the use of spending valuable time milking a 3,000 pound cow when it takes very little more time to care for a 10,000 pound cow? Why spend two days plowing three across of land when the same work could be done in one "one "wist a double furrow plow? Why take two days in cultivating that corn field when one day would do it if you had a modern two-row cultivator such as was mentioned in the Farm Machinery Number of Farm and Dairy. If we farmers would plan for efficiency we wouldn't need to kill the hired man in order to make him earn his wages.

Skim Milk Necessary in Calf Raising F. Anderson, Oxford Co., Ont.

I would not attempt to raise dairy calves without milk. That is one of the reasons why I prefer shipping cream to the city to sending to the cheese factory. I feed my calves warm whole milk up to the time they are five weeks old. start them on about 10 pounds of milk a day. increase gradually to 15 pounds, but never give more than this. I feed them three times a day, warming the milk at noon to a temperature of about 90 degrees. From the fifth to the sixth week I gradually substitute skim milk, which is fed until the calves are five or six months old. I feed 18 to 24 pounds a day to each calf. This is equivalent to seven to nine quarts. I consider the skim milk essential to the healthy growth of the calf. Even were I sending milk to the cheese factory I would separate a portion of my milk and

make butter at home just to have the skim milk.

Of course, I feed other things as well as skim milk in the first six months. When the calves are just a week old, I leave a little ground oats in the bottom of their pails. They will soon learn to lick up the grain after they have drunk the milk. Ground oats are then kept before them in boxes. When the change is made 'rom whole milk to skim milk, the amount of oats fed is increased. I have tried oil meal as a substitute for the fat in the milk, but it is not satisfactory nor as cheap as is oats. For bulky feeds I feed hay and ensilage, these with the object of developing and extending the digestive tract.

I always feel sorry for the poor runty calves thas I see running around the pastures in summer. My spring calves are not turned to pasture until quite late in the fall. I find that they do much better in the cool stable, where they are not troubled by heat or flies. Of course, their quarters must be quite roomy and kept dry and clean. Likewise they must be watered regularly. I am certain that I can get twice as good results feeding my calves in the stable than if they were being eaten up by flies in the pasture.

Profit in Cow-Testing.—A striking example of the advantage accruing to the dairyman from the careful testing of his cows is afforded in a recently-published synopsis of the work of a single Cow-Testing Association. The profit on one herd of 45 cows, for the limited period of the test, was \$12.21. The profit on the best 10 cows included in the same herd was \$151.82. It is therefore seen that not only did the owner feed and care for 35 poor cows, with no return whatever, but he actually spent upon them \$29.61 of the money earned by the 10 good cows. He would have Leen far better of flad he kept only the 10.



A Reward of Industry—And Who Would Not Work Hard and Long to Possess Such a Home as This?

It is often a stiff struggle, as many of us well know, to buy a farm, pay for it, and then equip it as we would like. But when the struggle is over it is well worth to be experience a thrill of satisfaction of the struggle is over it is well worth ones here illustrated. A large factor in the success of Mr. W. our may gate when, belind the highway here, are well painted and attractive buildings such as qualities of pure-bred Holstein cows. Our illustration of their Oxford Co. farm none shows the high their law been justified.



One Man and a Boy Do the Work of Four Good Men

One man and a boy (to carry milk and assist) milk 100 cows in two hours with a Sharples Mechanical Milker.

Just think of what that means. Think of the relief from the long hours of awful drudgery twice a day. Think of the freedom from worry and unreliable "hired help". Think of the extra profit—at least \$15 more per cow each year—you can make with a Sharples Milker. Think of the opportunity you have of doubling your herd, thus more than doubling your dairy profits without increasing the labor expense a cent.

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These are but a rew of the many advantages of The Sharples Mechanical Milker. The one-recognized successful milker on the market today. Used in the world's finest and largest dairies. Over dive hundred of these machines in regular too.

"The Sharples Milker produces cleaner milk this had only the state of the control of the milker bears, and affect the own, is direct the sort of the except a tendency bear. It has not see how it is not affect the own, is direct the own, is direct the control of the milker. We are haddling a herd of 1st own with one-thand the light him formit of its milking. We are haddling as herd of 1st own with one-thand the light him formit of its milking. We are haddling as herd of 1st own with the control of the milking. We are haddling as herd of 1st own with the light and the control of the milking. We are haddling as herd of 1st own with the milking and the control of the milking. We are haddling as herd of 1st own with the milking and the milking as the mil

One secret of the success of The Sharples Milker is

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Instead of continually drawing the blood down with the milk as ordinary suction machines do, it gives the teat a gentle "upward" squeeze after each suction or pulsation, and thus avoids the congestion, swelling, soreness and other objections. We pulsation, and thus avoids the congestion, swelling, soreness and other objections. Va-can't explain it all here. Just send for Catalog and see for yourself the wonder advantage of this wonderful machine. We gladly but them in and give you ample to for trial.

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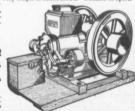
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The Feeders' Corner in for the use of our subscribers. Any Interested are unvited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions thom will receive prompt attention.

Ensilage and Digestion

Does ensilage cause indigestion? I have a neighbor who c'aims that his cows have been troubled with digestive derangements ever since he put up a silo.—M. I., Perth

Where silage is properly fed there is absolutely no danger of it causing in-digestion. In fact, its influence would be in exactly the opposite direction. Silage being a palatable, succulent food, it keeps the digestive organs in better condition than if dry food only

In feeding ensilage, however, its In reeding ensuage, nowever, its limitations must be borne in mind. Ensuage is deficient in protein and must be supplemented with clover, alfalfa or grain foods. If fed alone it cause indigestion troubles, that is not the fault of the ensilage but of the feeder. Probably your neighbor has been feeding ensilage in too great quantities and not properly supplemented.

On Feeding the Horse

We feed cattle to produce milk or beef; sheep, to produce wool and my ton; hogs, to produce pork. The horse we feed to produce energy alone, and the amount and quality of the feed should be graduated according to the expenditure of energy to be de-manded from the animal.

manded from the animal.

If the borse is highly fed, and no sufficient outlet provided for the energy developed by the food, the result is disease and injury—sometimes fatal. If a great expenditure of energy is demanded of him, while he is fed insufficiently for its production, the demand is met by the consumption of the animal's own tissues, and by such a drain upon his vital powers as, such a drain upon his vital powers as, again, may seriously impair his value. It is seen, then, that from the standpoint of the horse's physical well-being alone, the proper adjustment of rations to the amount of work performed is something well deserving of serious study.

But on it, too, depends the question of the cost of horse labor and of the comparative value of the horse and the machine in the operation of the farm. Wasteful or inconsiderate feeding may often cause the question to be determined to the disadvantage of the horse; whereas, with a ration adjusted each day to the amount of work required, he might bravely hold his own, for a long time yet, against his puffing rival.

Calf Pasture

R. B. Playson, Halton Co., Ont. There is one place at least where I believe the stock farmers of Great Britain are ahead of us here in Can-They have separate pastures for the calves. They don't believe in turning all the cattle on the farm into one pasture, which means that the older cattle have the monopoly. Old Country men do not believe that calves do as well on soiled grass as the older cattle.

I have been following out this Old

Country practice on my farm here in Halton county. I give the calves a separate pasture, and I find that they thrive as they never did on a pasture common for all. I also plan to give the calves the best pasture, working on the idea that the calves of today are the cows of tomorrow, and we cannot give them too good a start. Cream for city consumption is our

specialty, and as the higher are paid in the winter most cows come in around October and No-vember. The calves are therefore his strong, vigorous fellows in the spring and ready to make the best use of pasture. In the hottest days in ture. In the hottest days in the bowever, I prefer to have them in the stable, allowing them out at ght.

We do not ask our calves to depend

altogether on the pasture. A additional reed in the form of gre-oats and a very little oil meal r-through the summer. We do not them too fat, but we like to see if

*********** Our Veterinary Adviser

COLT KNUCKLES.-Three-year-old knuckles on driven.—Sub on hind fetlocks after

driven—Sub.

Get a blister made of two drams
each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vasel-Cut the bair off all around the joints, tie so that he cannot bite parts. Rub well with the Llister daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Turn on grass now, but oil every day. Repeat the blister in a month and again if necessary Give him as long a rest as possible. He is doubtless rather weak and upright on his pasterns and too young to do much work

INACTIVE QUARTER.—Three tents of heifer developed before calving a month ago, but one front tent has not developed at all—R. McL.

This of course is due to inactivity of

the quarter. It is called agalacta it is not uncommon; sometimes one-quarter, sometimes more and some times the whole udder is involved. In some cases it is due to imperfectly developed glands, in which case the quarter or quarters involved will never become active. In most case the cause cannot be ascertained and the parts involved become active after next calving. All that can be done in the meantime is to massage the quar-ter frequently and draw the teat regu-In some cases this is effective

FATALITY IN COW.—Pregnant cow bloated slightly but yielded to my treat-ment and got better. Two weeks ago she showed labor pains, and my neighborhal showed labor pains, and my neighbor as I had trouble in delivering her of a dea calf. She seemed weak, and I gave he aconite to relieve pain. She seemed we for several days, and ate anything wit salt on it. She then got sick again as sait on it. She then got sick again and got worse and worse, and just lay around I took two quarts of blood from her and it clotted in a few minutes. Next day she died. A post-mortem revealed a spotg-like appearance beneath the skin of the briskit: also around the kidneys briskit; also around the kidneys. Between three and four pails full of fluid secaped from around the bowels. The liver was large and soft. If squeezed jt would run out through my fingers.—O. B. P., Muskoks

Dist., Ont. The cow suffered from indigestion caused by a diseased liver. This resulted in inflammation of the bowels, which caused death. Life might have been prolonged for a time tonics as a tablespoonful three daily of equal parts of sulphate iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomics, but she could not have lived long, as the diseased condition of the liver could not have been cured. treatment hastened death. first place, you gave aconite when she was in a weak condition after difficult parturition. She should have been given stimulants, as ether or all have cohol, instead of sedatives. you bled her, which of course is the most direct sedative possible. Either aconite or blood letting hasten death when the heart's action is weak

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

****** FARM N Traction Plo

June 20,

R. E. Gunn If dairy farn he operated co traction cultiva atisfactorily 1 this method ha cessful. Even erate tractors Outario.

In one insta with fields of extent, an engould not do was done on to three three-hot consumed in t he onds it w which required de it hard t And the savin



Rolling is But too many are evaporates

hard work is ti consideration of

Anent

What is the be thistle? I have a that I intend to there more than If so, please des

mon in Ontario has fibrous roo feet high. The and toothed an yellow, quarter meter. This th the same mann and is not near

is the perer This latter pl lar in appearar thistle, but has and the leaves rated. The flow one and one-hal in the hot sun light and are tances in the w patch may be t the whole neigh

If the infested is small we wo thistle be eradi the roots as tho hand and destro have to be done the season.

A system that tively used is hay or grain is

Traction Plowing versus Horses

R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont. If dairy farms here in Ontario could doubt if it would be economical to operate tractors in many places in Old Ontario.

In one instance where it was tried with fields of from 60 to 100 acres in extent, an engine drawing six plows

with frequent use of a broad shared cultivator. Late in the fall plow somewhat deeper. In the spring again frequently cultivate to prevent the de-velopment of any leaves and thus weaken the roots to the greatest possible extent. The middle of June or first of July sow rape in drills at the rate of one and one-half pounds to an If dairy farms here in Ontario could be operated cooperatively so that the selds could be in large areas, then traction cultivation could be practised stifastorily here in Ontario. But this method has not proven to be successful. Even if it were feasible. I were feasible. I stifation which is the standard to be constituted by the constitution of the constitution o rape as a smothering crop.

Shallow Cultivation For Corn

extent, an engine drawing six plows and the strength of the didtine useless custom to as economical work as was done on the adjoining farm with three three-horse teams. The time and from the worse through given the surrounding level, ones most in the strength of the surrounding level, ones the surrounding lev It has been hard to wean our farmthree three-horse teams. The time and from the worse than useless cus-consumed in turning and the size off time of deep cultivation between the the ends it was necessary to leave, rows. Most of them are now fully subder the three to plow, waske to the fact that corn does best made it hard to produce cheap work, and the asving in time, money and to many cases the deep cultivator



An Implement That is Not Used@Half Enough

Boiling is necessary to smooth the surface of a said safer the crop is sorn, in it too many of us stop there. We have the surface hand firm, and moisture evaporates rapidly. A light cultivation such as the one here illustrated, following the roller, would create a soil much to conserve this moisture. Mr. Leggat, of the firm of McMillan and Leggat, Hunningdon Co., Que., may be here seen.

consideration of the subject at all.

Anent Sow Thistle

What is the best way to get rid of sow thistle? I have a patch growing on a field that I intend to sow to buckwheat. It there more than one kind of sow thistle? If so, please describe both kinds and how to treat them.—A.O., Grey Co., Ont.

There are two sow thistles quite common in Ontario. The annual thistle mon in Ontario. The annual thistie has fibrous roots and is one to four feet high. The leaves are deeply cut and toothed and the flower is a deep yelow, quarter to half an inch in diameter. This thistie is dealt with in the same manner as Canada thistle, and is not nearly so great a menace as is the perennial sow thistie.

This latter plant is somewhat similar in appearance to the annual sow thistle, but has a creeping root stock and the leaves are not so deeply ser-rated. The flowers are bright yellow, one and one-half inches across, closing in the hot sunlight. The seeds are light and are carried for long distances in the wind. Hence one small patch may be the seeding ground for the whole neighborhood.

If the infested portion of your land is small we would advise that the thistle be eradicated by digging out the roots as thoroughly as possible by hand and destroying them. This may have to be done several times during

hard work is the only excuse for the still "gets in" its murderous work The rootlets of the corn plant love the warmth of the surface-soil; hence they spread widely on every side, mostly from two to four inches below the surface—so widely that filaments from adjacent rows will meet in the center of the intervening space in a few weeks after planting. Whatever dis-turbs them lessens the amount of nourishment they may send up, and reduces the production of corn per acre

So, while the first cultivation, before these spreading rootlets are sent out, may well be close to the plant, out, may well be close to the plant, and say four inches deep, no subse-quent cultivation should be more than two inches deep. This will suffice to destroy weeds and to maintain a soilmulch for the retention of moisture, as well as to let in air and to warm up the soil. Shallow cultivation, reup the soil. Shallow cultivation, repeated as often as practicable, especially after a rain, will be sure to "tell" in increasing the size of the crop C. R. Barns.

Improved highways add to mor than our financial returns. They add to the pleasures of rural life. Farm-ers in our county, who at one time were practically penned in ty mud for a part of the year, if they are so fortunate as to live near some of our improved roads, can now move around in the spring or fall with a freedom that they heretofore never dreamed the season.

A system that has been most effectively used is to plow lightly after hay or grain is removed and follow Morse, Halton Co., Ont.

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High Testing Holsteins are my specialty. Several in my herd average over 4 per cent. butter lat. One of my Holsteips, as here shown, Calamity Starlight Butter Girl, in Public Test averaged 5.5 % butter fat. She gave

12 lbs. Butter in three days (4 lbs. Butter a day Milk Tested 5.5% Fat

Stock from my herd bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, according to their breeding, are sure to be good testers. Some of this stock from excellent record and good testing dams I have for sale.

Write me of your wants in High Testing Holsteins or come and see

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TRIAL OFFER

HORTICULTURE Lassassassassassassassas

Summer Culture of Potatoes

Wm. Naismith, Muskoka Dist., Ont. When the plants appear, I run the cultivator, getting close up to the plants, thus making as little hand hoeing as possible. No implement yet invented can take the place of the hoe, and I use it every year so as to

insure clean culture,

I cultivate four times, hilling only I cultivate four times, hilling only slightly by running the cultivator deep and narrow, thus making the ridges incline towards the plants, which ensures them getting the full benefit of the raigfall. I generally finish cultivating about July 10, just as the plants are beginning to blossom. I never allow Leetles to make havoc

I never allow Leetles to make havoc with the leaves, as potatoos never re-cover a check at this stage of their growth. I use land plaster and Paris green—30 pounds of plaster to one pound of Paris green, applied dry, when leaves are damp with dew. Two applications are generally sufficient, but should a third application be reout should a third application be required I think it we time well spent. This is the time to reduce the pest—it saves worry the next spring.

Queries re Potatoes

Messessessessessessesses the same time?-Subscriber, Simone Co.

The spray usually applied to pota toes for fungus diseases is Bordeaux mixture (4 lbs. of lime, 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 40 gallons water). It is well to slack the lime and dissolve the sulphate in separate vessels and then pour the two together. The mixture should be strained as it is poured into the spray Larrel, and must be kept the spray tarret, and must be kept well agitated, particularly if Paris green is added to it. About one pound of Paris green would be added to 40 gallons of water.

It is probable that for bugs an earthe probable that for bugs an ear-lier spraying would have to be given than is usually found necessary in spraying for blight, the first spraying for which is given the last of July or the first of August.

A Whitewash for Trees

Just now is the time for whitewashing the trunks of the orchard trees, to ward off borers and to keep the bark smooth and healthy. A good wash is made from three pounds of the best stone lime, one bar of shaved laundry soap dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and one-half pint of crude carholic soid

Place the lime and acid in a pail. Place the lime and acid in a pail, and pour over them the dissolved soap. This will start the lime to slaking. Then add small quantities slaking. Then add small quantities of cold water—not enough to flood the lime, but just to keep it boiling vio-lently until slaking is completed. When slaked, add sufficient water to make bout two and one-half gallons of the mixture. The wash should be about the consistency of thick paint. Make up a cheap paint or whitewash

TREATING THE BORERS

The soil should be removed to a depth of three or four inches at the base of the tree, and an examination made for borers. If the dust-like borings betrag them, dig them out with ings cetray them, dig them out with a pocket knife, or thrust a piece of small wire into the burrows and kill them. If the trees are young, its bark of the trunk and larger branchs should receive a good rubbing with as old leather mitten, worn on the left hand.

nand.
On old trees, the scaly bark should
be removed with a tree-scraper. The
wash should then be applied to the
trunk and larger branches, and the
soil replaced about the base.

Selling Apples (Continued from page 2)

can be placed in a bunch. But I would advise him to sell direct. It But 1 might take more time the first year. but he can give the people to unde-stand that he will have more fruit next year and have them save their order for him

I know that if Mr. Louch came right here to Preston he could place a great many barrels. I know of one many who would take four or five and I would take at least three—and that a only two out of a great many familie One can easily see what a grower could

One can easily see what a grover could on a larger town.

If Mr. Louch will write me as tell me how has marketed his frei other seasons I may better be alk to tell him things that will help h' and others. I shall be very gide k' help all readers of Farm and bling that I can, and shall give every latter very careful attention.

Where weeds begin to grow in the lawn, or it is thin, it is often well to scatter grass seed and also to add a fertilizer. Nitrate of soda, put on dy at the rate of 200 pounds an acre. just Lefore a rain or before watering the lawn, often helps to build up the grass. Two or three applications a season should be made.

FLEMING BROS., - Chemists, What spray should be used on pota-toes for fungus diseases? Would it be well to add Paris green to kill bugs at 83 Church St., Toronto. Make Haying Light Work! Here's the Easy,Quick Way! ANDLE your timothy, clover and alfalfa with a Side Delivery Rake and a Hayloader. Cut a field in the morning; you can then rake it in the afternoon and draw it in before night if necessary. Being able to do that with this Equipment has saved many a farmer many dollars, when a rain storm would have soaked his crop and minimized its value. Think of the work these two implements save! They will solve your help problem this summer. Once you use them you'll never go back to the old way. THE F. & W. "CHAMPION" HAYLOADER is simple—which means it won't get out of order just when you want it badly. Has the very heat material in it—which means it will last and do good service for many a year. The "Champion" has the power and the heightto make big loads easily. You can regulate the volume of hay put up by the speed at which the horses walk. It will put it up just as fast as it can be handled on the load. These teeth have exactly the right curves for picking up all the hay. The "Champion" does clean work. Side Rails are high and Carrier is covered by a wind-brake, which prevents the hay being blown from Carrier in windy weather. Investigate this Loader! It will do your work as you want it done. is simple-which means it won't get out THE F. & W. SIDE DELIVERY RAKE saves the labor of dumping and leaves windrows in best possible condition for loading with the Hayloader. It auto-

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farms with deep furrows. Inaterials used in this Rake are the best we can obtain—on-struction is simplicity itself—so there is nothing to get out of order—it is strong, rigid, well-built and capable of haudling any kind of crop. Asz for our "Haymaking" Bookiet. THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited

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teeth have an easy, regular motion—so no danger of threshing the ripe heads of

clover or timothy. Rear end of Rake is carried on two castor wheels—these in-

PUBLISI

A Chat only

We got a nie ours the other o was made oure bred pigs. ver the last iss natice your ac n reading that you folks your paper, Far not come out as

THE PUN "Although I and appealed to time I would go scriptions to F the pure fun Scores and seo ad the fun of pure bred pigs new subscrip of these people ment on page ele

A SUGGES

There are plen sho do not yet to You could see p two evenings pure bred pig bscribers to wi our would have Our people who eased with the for a club of only to Farm and Da ne and start o friends and neig

"A VERY I "Just a few lin sch for the pig F. Bogart, o hink it was a vecuring nine n ons to your varize Farm and home, and ss in your Wentworth Co.,

"SHE IS "I received m hire sow that you e as a premium subscrib new She is a hough she would Strach

pure br hich ye shua Lawrence, nt., for securing ribers to Farm and, and I am He is a ve ce L. Gowdy, I "I AM CERTAINI

"The Berkshire arm and Dairy f nine new subsc as duly receive red by W. F. resent raising & erkshires, 4 wee ium sent me, an able paper, Farn seccess.'' — Geo. o., Ont.

The Dominion nore alive in Ont lay.—E. C. Drury

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A Chat only for our People

We got a nice letter from a friend fours the other day in which refergour and other day in which refer-ence was made to our offer of free pare bred pigs. He said: In going wer the last issue of Farm and Dairy motion your ad. headed "Pigs," and I notice your ad. headed "Pigs," and in reading it over it seemed to me that you folks are too modest about your paper, Farm and Dairy, and do not come out and Loost enough.

THE FUN OF GETTING PIGS

There are plenty of your neighbors to do not yet take Farm and Dairy. ou could see plenty of them in one two evenings to get the necessary ameer of new succerneers to get you pure bred pig. It would take you aly a short while to get enough new obseribers to win two pigs, and then my would have a right good start in my bred stock.

Our people who have won pigs have en pleased with them. You will be eased with the pig we will send you present with the pig we will send you for a club of only nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Say you try for one and start out soon to get your friends and neighbors in line. Read what the following winners say:

"A VERY LIBERAL OFFER"

'Just a few lines to thank you v "Just a few lines to thank you very such for the pig I received from Mr. L. F. Bogart, of Gosport, Ont. I think it was a very liberal offer for estring nine new yearly subscriptions to your valuable paper. We prize Farm and Dairy very much in our home, and wish you every success in your work."—Jas. G. Darko.

Extractic Co. Ont. Ventworth Co., Ont.

"SHE IS A DANDY"

"I received my pure bred York-ire sow that you ordered Mr. Alex. Watt, of Brucefield, Ont., to send as a premium for securing a club new subscribers to Farm and iry. She is a dandy, and looks as she would be a good brood T. Strachan, Wellington Co.,

"A VERY FINE PIG"

pure bred Berkshire boar, u ordered sent me from Mr. sinch you ordered sont me from Mr.
shun Lawrence, of Oxford Centre,
ht., for securing a club of new subrefibers to Farm and Dairy came to
and, and I am highly pleased with
im. He is a very fine pig."—Clarsee L. Gowdy, Brant Co., Ont.

'I AM CERTAINLY WELL PLEASED" "The Berkshire pig sent me Ly rm and Dairy last year for a club aine new subscribers to that paper as duly received. This pig was deby W. F. Elliott of Coleman, t. It is an Al pig, and she is at each resign gain year, the same as a subscriber of the same and the same as the resent raising resent and retributes, we weeks old. I am correlative well pleased with the premium sent me, and I wish the valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, every cocces. Geo. Whetter, Victoria

There is a specially interesting fea-ture about the prize farms competition that we will conduct this year—there will be entries from two provinces. The judges will be from two provinces

As the number of our readers has increased by more than 5,000 since the last farms competition was announc-ed, there are many of our present subscribers who may desire to know more about these competitions, with which our old subscribers are already familiar. Several years ago the pub-lishers of Farm and Dairy decided to familiar hold a competition for the dairy farms of Ontario. We believed that such a competition would stimulate more en-"Although I am not a farmer, that all appealed to me, and if I had the inne I would go out and get some subscriptions to Farm and Dairy just far begue a function of the farms and farming methins begue a function of the farms and farming methins begue and the fun of getting our premium a sew subscriptions to Farm and Dairy would be of in Farm and Dairy would be of in Farm and Dairy would be of one when the fun of getting our premium a sew subscriptions to Farm and Dairy would be of one when the function that we held there were over the pears. The award for the state on page eleven this week, and the subscription of the function of

FROM TWO PROVINCES

In the second competition in 1911, the district of Beauharnois, in Quebec, was included, and was known in the competition as Dist. No. 1 Ontario was divided into the districts, two in the East and one in the West. two in the East and one in the reest. In the final competition to be conducted this year the first three prize winners in each district of last year's competition are eligible, and also the Gold Medal Farms in the Provincial

Our Prize Farms Competitions Government Competition of Quebec, between my knees Government Competition of Quebec, that did not compete in our last year's contest, and which are dairy farms, and will meet the requirements of our competition. The winners in the first competition held by Farm and Dairy can also compete in the Inter-

provincial competition this year We anticipate an exceedingly interesting contest. On the Ontario side of the competition are Messrs, Penhale and Richardson; Mr. Patterso Agincourt, whose farm was first last year in Dist. No. 4, R. E. Gunn, Beavyear in Dist. No. 4, R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, first prize winner in Dist. No. 2; S. A. Northcott, Solina and Christopher Howson, Keene. In Quebec, R. R. Ness, of Howick, a Gold Medal Language of the County of the C this competition, and we will await with interest the outcome of the competition. The farms will be judered the first of July. Aside from the In-terprovincial Contest, the prize win-ning farms of Ontario last year will compete in a separate competition for provincial honors

One of our editors will accompany the judges in their tour of inspec-tion; and complete descriptions of the from and methods of the leading prize winners, illustrated by photos of the buildings, stocks, etc., will be published in Farm and Dairy later in the season

As this is the time of the year when As the life of the year when any description to consult nearest C. there are many young heifers to be P.R. Agent for illustrated literature a high milking stool, such as a nail and full particulars, or write M. G. keg or old chair, and hold the pail Toronto.

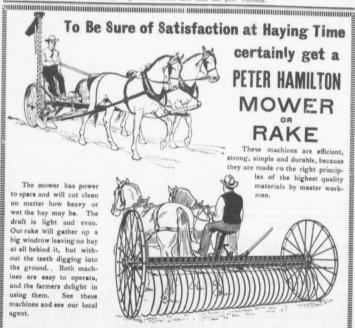
The high seat gives a great advantage in milking, as then the heifer cannot kick the pail.—Daniel Crawgh, Peterboro Co.,

A Trip to the Coast via Canadian Pacific Railway

At this season of the year z great many are planning their summer vacation. What could be more delightful than a journey through the Candian Rockies to Vancouver? A trip of this nature affords the traveller an opportunity of learning the word of the portunity of learning the word of the countries of the portunity of learning the word of the countries of the cou resources and opportunities through-our Western Canada, besides enjoym-the world's greatest scenery in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, where the Canadian Pacific have established palatial hotels which afford every pos-sible comfort to the tourist.

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bers from many sections. The sale of cattle and horses on the 14th was in itself a strong drawing card, as 150 head of choice stock were offered.

owners of individual animals of merit. The parade of teams brought out about 50 double and single rigs, from the heavy draft to the light carriage horse. The principal exhibitors were Dr. D. McEachran, Robt. Ness & Sons, McDougall Bros., S. McGerrigle, D. A. McCormick, Nussey Bros., D. L. Cheir, et al. 1987. J. Greig and Taylor Bros.

In the cattle classes, Ayrshires led in point of numbers. R. R. Ness, Hector Gordon, J. W. Logan, George May, as. McKell, P. D. McArthur, Howick; Chas. Moe and J. P. Cavers, Ornstown; D. A. McFarlane, Kelsey, S. A. Cleland, Hemmingford, M. M. Hewden, S. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. Hewden, S. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. Hewden, S. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. G. Hewden, S. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. G. G. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. G. Hewden, S. Cheland, Hemmingford, M. M. Hewden, M. G. M. Hewden, M. from 10 to 20 animals, giving the Judge Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, some thought in making the wards.

The aged bull class was made up of The aged bull class was made up of six splendid animals, a credit to any show. Ist went to Logan's, Nether-hall Sir Douglass, 2nd to Ness's White Hall Sunrise, 3rd, McMillan & Leggat on Auchenbrain Good Gift, 4th McFarlane on Lessnessnock Scottish

Five animals were shown in the two year old class and they were a promisgrand showing; 1st went to Gordon, 2nd and 3rd to Ness. The junior and senior calf classes were well filled by usty youngsters.

The aged cow class brought out 10 matrons of merit. Ness won 1st on Palmerston Lady Mary; Logan, 2nd on Miss Hall; 3rd and 4th, Ness on Oldhall Beauty 6th, and Irene; 5th, In the dry cow McArthur, Buttercup. In the dry cow class 20 summer and fall calves made Ness scored 1st, honors, as did the 20 two-year-olds. Aged herds, 1st Ness, 2nd Gordon, 3rd Logan, 4th McMillan & Leggat, 5th Mcfarlane Young herds—1st, Macfarlane, 2nd, Cavers, 3rd, Logan 4th, McArthur.

P. Ryan's Silver Cup for best Ayr-

shire went to Logan.
SHEEP AND SWINE The sheep classes, while not large,

and were all good specimens of their respective breeds.

The swine exhibit also was one of quality rather than numbers.

There was a splendid exhibit of poultry, Taylor Bros. and John Graham being the leading exhibitors. HOLSTEINS

The black and whites were well re-The black and whites were well re-presented by choice animals from the herds of Neil Sangster, Ormstown; Alex. Younie, J. McRae, Thos. Ruth-erford, Tullouchgorum; J. J. Alexan-ander, St. Louis Stn.; and J. J. Tan-nahill. This heavy milking breed,

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like the Ayrshires, are increasing in numbers in this fertile section of Que-bec. G. A. Brethern, Norwood, made the awards

In aged bulls, 1st went to Sangster Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac, a bull Pleasant Hill Normayke Pontac, a bull of great merit; 2nd, Alexander. In two-year-olds, Tannahill had the win-ner in a bull of fine type and sub-stance. Yearlings—1, Sangster; 2 Younie; 3, McRae; 4, A. Runber. The calves were a promising lot

Aged cows,-Sangster, 1, 2, and 3. Aged cows,—Sangster, I, 2, and 3. Three-year-old cows, I, Sangster; 2 Alexander; 3, Tannahill. Dry cows—I, Sangster; 2 and 3, Younie; 4, Alexander. Two-year-old heifer in milk—I, Sangster; 2, Tannahill; 3, Rutherford. Dry—I, Sangster: 2, McKae; 3, Tannahil; 4, Alexander. Senior and Junior yearlings were strong classes. classes.

Aged herd-1 and 3. Sangster; Tannahill: 4, Alexander. Young herd Tannahili; 4, Alexander, Toung and —1, Sangster; 2 McRae; 3, Tanna-sill and G. E. Baird, Special,—3 ani-mals, get of sire, W. Sangster; do, cow. two progeny, Sangster; Geo. mais, get of sire, W. Sangster; do, cow, two progeny, Sangster; Geo. Hogg Silver Cup for champion, Sang-ster; Garland. Best six cows, Cana-dian bred, Sangster.—W. F. S.

If a man would lead a contented life he must keep the best of terms with his stomach, his conscience and his Precautions with Gasoline

The best way to extinguish burning to smother the flame gasoline is to smother the name by throwing a blanket or any heavy cloth or coat over it. Pouring water on will only tend to spread the flame; as the gasoline particles are lighter than water they float on the surface of the water and continue to burn. Fine soil, dust, meal or flour thrown on to burning gasoline is quite effective as an extinguisher. To understand the nature of gasoline and then to use reasonable care in handling it will obviate entirely the necessity of extinguishers.

DANGER IN EMPTY CAND

DANGER IN EMPTY CANS
It should be remembered that a gasoline can one-third, one-half, or three-quarters full has considerable space in it above the gasoline which is charged with gasoline. No flame should be allowed to pass over or come near the open mouth of such a can. It is just such pent up air charged with the gasoline vapor that becomes dangerous and results in an explo-sion when it is ignited.

The fluid gasoline will not explode: neither will it burn. But the vapor arising from it in moderate temp arising from it in moderate tempera-tures is what burns. On a cold day ordinary stove gasoline gives off ra-por very slowly, and it is an easy matter to extinguish a lighted match by plunging it into gasoline in an open vessel like a saucer, wash basin, or bucket without a lid on.

ANOTHER DANGER SPOT

A tight room with all the doors and windows closed, and gasoline used for cleaning carpets or clothes within la comes a most dangerous place to live and property, because the air in the room becomes thoroughly saturated becomes and charged with the gasoline vapor and the blaze in a heating store of the gas jet or a lighted match will gar nite and cause a terrific explosion. When carpets are to be cleaned on the floor with gasoline in a room, the doors and windows should be opened until the cleaning is done and all smell from gasoline has disappeared smell from gasoline has disappeared.
It is better to do all cleaning with gasoline out of doors in the open air.
Yet there is no danger in a room with a free air circulation.

Coming Events

September 6-14-Western Fair at London, Ont.

August 24 to September 9—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. June 18—Dispersion sale of A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners.

June 14-Sale of live stock, Ormstown, Que.
June 28 to July 5—Calgary Indus-

trial Exhibition.

July 20-22—Brandon Summer Fair. July 29 to August 3—Regina Exhibition. August 6 to 9-Saskatoon Exhibi-

August 12-17-Edmonton Summe

September 2-7-Provincial Exhibi-

tion, St John, N.B. October 1-5—Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.

Rape is one of the best annual pasture crops. It can be sown now or later. It will furnish feed in the spring, summer or fall. alone or with corn or oats at the rate of three to five pounds of seed to the acre, broadcasted or in drills 24 incres When in drille to 30 inches apart. larger yields can be realized, and there is less waste from trampling. Rape is a cool season crop, and sown early, will furnish feed in latter June of July, or sown in early fall, will make the best of fall pasture. An acre of rape has a feeding value equal to prac-tically 2,000 pounds of corn. It can be grown in all parts of Canada.

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The Ormstown Spring Show

Cool and showery weather and a late seeding did not dampen the enthusi-asm of the stockmen of the Beauhar-nois District of Quebec. The annual nois District of Quebec. The annual spring show held last week was a suc-cess. The cream of the district's live stock was there. The show drew breeders and stockmen in large num-bers from many sections. The sale

Dr. Duncan McEachran and Robt. Ness & Sons made a big exhibit of imported Clydesdales. In some of the classes they were pressed hard by owners of individual animals of merit.

CATTLE

In the cattle classes, Ayrshires led

a grand display. Ness scored 2nd and 3rd, and Logan 4th. three-year-olds closely contested

Get of Sire-McMillan & with Auchenbrain Good Gift.

SOME WINNERS

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(11)

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C. S. Garney, Charlotte, N. B.
Wm. Penner, Grey, Ont.
Geo. T. Thompson, Bruce, Ont.
Jno. Manson, Compton, Que.
W. L. Sweet, Essex, Ont.

JBO. Manson, Compton, Que.
W. L. Sweet, Essex, Out.
Wh. L. Sweet, Essex, Out.
Wh. Hill, Haldimand, On.
Wh. Hill, Haldimand, On.
C. V. Robbins, Lincoln, Ont.
C. V. Robbins, Lincoln, Ont.
Arthur Jefferson, York, Ont.
Jas. Ward, Vlet. & Hal., Ont.
Arthur Jefferson, York, Ont.
Boy Woolsy, Lambien, On.
Boy Woolsy, Lambien, Ont.
Christie Brigss, Lanark, Ont.
Christie Brigss, Lanark, Ont.
Christie Brigss, Lanark, Ont.
Christie Brigss, Lanark, Ont.
Robt, Young, Peel, Ont.
Robt, Young, Leeds, Ont.
Soah Brooks, Leeds, Ont.
Ellis Sann, Lincoln, St.
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Ellis Sann, Lincoln, Samuel Johnston, Peterboro, Ont.
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Supposing that you spend an hour or so just now in the evenings, visiting your neighbors, and getting their subscriptions

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"Last year, I received a pure bred pig as a premium from Parm and Dairy for getting up a club of nine Dairy for getting up a club of nine and and I am well pleased with him. I am trying now to secure another pig, shortly. This pig was a Berkshire, and was bred by W. F. Elliott, of Coleman."—D. R. Scott, Halton Co., Ont.

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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY
We want the readers of Farm and Dairy
to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers reliability. We try to admit to
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vertication only the most reliable advertication only the most reliable to
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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

AIR AS FOOD

The air breathed by the dairy cow is a part of her food supply. It has as direct an effect on her milk production as has alfalfa hay, corn ensilage, or any other food stuff. farmers, therefore, in planning our dairy stables, should not forget to make suitable provision to insure the constant supply of that important food stuff, fresh air.

The several new stables just being erected, which were recently inspected by an editor of Farm and Dairy, in not one was provision made for good sales managers is an indication ventilation. In the last week or two we have talked with several of our of the modern industry. At a recent friends who are planning to build new stables this summer. The relative salesmen were gathered to discuss merits of concrete, stone or wooden problems relative to their profession. walls, of hip roofs versus roofs with it was estimated that the salaries of straight rafters and of side versus end those men ran all the way from \$2,000 drive barns were all thoroughly dis- to \$70,000 a year. This looks like a cussed. The relative merits of the lot of money; but good salesmanship

King versus the Rutherford system of is at the basis of a "going" business. ventilation did not elicit a single comment. Ventilation apparently was in their minds a subject of no import-

But air is food. Let us get this important fact thoroughly implanted in our minds and we will then realize the value of a ventilation system in the stable intended for dairy cows. Already there are too many stables in the country without ventilating systems. Let us not add new ones to the already much extended list. Let us feed our cows a better brand of air than they have been getting in the past.

FALLACIOUS REASONING

The following extract from an address delivered by J. W. Johnston. M.P.P. for Hastings, at the last session of the Ontario Legislature is an example of the fallacious arguments that are used to frighten us farmers away from the idea of tax reform:

"If direct taxation for Dominion "and provincial purposes should "come in the future, because of the "establishing of free trade, and the "land under 'single tax' should be "made to bear the whole burden of "taxation, Dominion, provincial "and municipal, who would pay the "bulk of the taxes? The men who "own the bulk of the land - the "farmers "

Direct taxation as advocated by the farmers' organizations of Canada is not a taxation of "land" but of "land values." There are city lots, one acre of which would buy all of the farm lands in a township, or several townships. And under the scheme of taxation of land values advocated by our farmers' organizations valuable city property would be taxed in proportion to its value. In addition, land that is underlaid by valuable coal, iron or gold mines will be taxed for what it is worth and not as if it were growing scrub oak as it now in many cases is.

There is a great difference between taxing land according to its bulk and taxing land according to its value. We farmers know this, and our organizations will not be deterred from continuing this agitation for this most valuable reform by such fallacious reasoning as is used by the opponents of direct taxation.

SELLING

A most important factor in the success of the big business to-day is the efficiency of the sales department. Small concerns that will become the big ones in the future regard their sales end as of even more importance than the manufacturing itself. The salaries that keen business men pay to of the importance of the selling end convention in Texas, at which these

We farmers individually cannot afford to pay a man a long salary to look after the selling of the produce of our farms. We ourselves, busy with the production end of the business, cannot give to the sales end the attention that it deserves. Consequently there is some justice in the claim often made that the farmer is the poorest salesman in the world, and invariably sells his goods for the lowest price in proportion to their values. We have too many other things to monopolize our attention.

Farm and Dairy recognizes its readers' difficulties in getting expert advice on their selling problems, and has made arrangements with one of the best salesmen in Canada, Mr. Edward Dreier, to give our readers the benefit of his wide experience as a salesman. Mr. Dreier is sales manager to the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., and his wide experience as a salesman will enable him to give advice that will be of much value to our readers. Farm and Dairy readers are invited to send us a statement of their selling problems, and Mr. Dreier will give them his ideas on the best way to go about the getting the best price for good produce. We again invite our readers to make full use of our new selling be a revelation to many of

BEATING DAD'S RECORD

If there is any one element in the boy's nature that should be encouraged it is the desire to do things. The boy who is given an opportunity to do things doesn't get dissatisfied. Said a wise old farmer to one of our editors recently: "One of the happiest days of my boyhood was the one on which I beat dad's record thinning turnips. That accomplishment did me good. It started me out to do things."

Parents in town may have trouble to find anything profitable for their sons to do. But we farmers out in the country have a wonderful opportunity to develop in our children the desire to do things. We ourselves may have gotten to the point where we are quite satisfied with what we have accomplished. We should not forget that the son that we hope to carry on the farm when we through with it will not be satisfied with things as they are. He may want pure bred stock. He may want to do part of the work with power machinery that we are satisfied to do in a simpler manner. He may want an education at the Agricultural College that we think we got along very well without. Let us not repress this desire to do things. We should give the boy every chance to beat his dad's record. And be proud of him when he does it.

Place utility first, last and all the time when it comes to breeding cows for profit. Fancy points are a small consideration. The most inviting cow to the eye may be living on the profits of the homely looking brute standing next to her. The only way to detect her deceit is to weigh her milk.

In many parts of Eastern Canada this spring has been one uprecede ed for heavy and continuous rainfal

In some cases much Alfalfa for the land intended s Late Seeding corn land or for spring grains is yet und

water. It is getting late for further corn planting; grains, outside of bus wheat, are out of the question. Whit are we going to do with this land? is not yet too late to sow alfalfa. fact many of our most successful gro ers would not think of seeding alfal till the middle of next month. If the drowned out land is not ordinarily w it might be ideal for this crop. With a favorable season we could expect t get a crop of three-quarters of a ta of hay an acre, and in successful years the return that we would a from this land would make it the ma valuable on the farm. To many th should be the solution of the question "What will we do with our land a to be seeded."

A visit to the farm of R. E. Gun the first prize farm in District No. of the Inter-province Electric Farm's Competitio Farming

conducted by Farm at

Dairy in 1911, wor as to the possibilities of subtuting electrical power for all oth farm powers and to a large extent a hand labor. Mr. Gunn milks cows, lights his buildings, chops gra and fills the silos by electric pr er. Electric energy can be used equal advantage on much small dairy farms than Mr. Gunn's. that is needed is available power at reasonable price. The schemes of the Hydro-Electric Commission for tending their power lines into m Ontario will be an opportunity that a farmers should be quick to take at vantage of.

An important consideration in à termining the feeding value of an silage as compared with that of con stover, fodder-corn or bundle-corn, that in ensilage the whole of the plant, including the stems, is conve ed into succulent and nourishing fool When fed in any of the other form the stems are rejected, and are a the humus of the soil.

Speaking of Bulls (Hoard's Dairyman.)

Professor Erf, in his address at the Michigan Round-Up Institute, po sented a clean, concrete fact that a most any farmer can comprehend. said that the Missouri Station had to d the history of two bulls as sy by the production of thirty daught of each. One of these bull's daug ters produced \$18,000 more of day products than did the daughters the other.

Yet we have plenty of farmers whose minds this principle rests lightly that they practically pay attention to it. This constant exfor preferring poor, ill-bred bulk that they "cannot afford a good one."
The man who cannot afford a good. bull stands about one chance million of ever owning one.

An interes ed in the 35 what is now and best equ kind in the w

June 20,

It is a Ca have in mir Plow Co., of

These man small estab ago in Brantfe small shop th to its present many acres o

Cockshutt beauth through every quarter ing Italy, Pa tralia. New Ze Cuba, Argent The Cocksh

that it would merely manuf needs tell the factures. Th been consiste have through their manufact

A few years ing farm paper PAGE ADVE THE COCKS These ads. se They c reading farme shutt," and na share of this 1

While these ments compel attention their tively small. to farmers in ous way the Cockshutt imp uous, liberal ried on each farm papers a that the Cocks know and cash farm paper ac

liberal share o vertising. Mr advertising ma shutt Plow Co view with an Dairy, said . "WE RE YOU HAVE T FRS WITH Y THAT GOOD

Farm and I

BE HAD AMO US, since the and cultivating As Canadian the Cochshutt Cockshutt Ploy

It is well th tised since of not know of th ness would not come to-day.

But success Cockshutt Ploy are ready to a greater than a cess we stand with Farm and "A Paper Far 12.

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XXXIV

An interesting story is entwined in the 35 years of growth of what is now one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the world.

It is a Canadian industry we have in mind,—The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, Ont.

These manufacturers began as small establishment 35 years ago in Brantford, Ont. From this small shop their plant has grown to its present floor space covering many acres of ground.

Cockshutt plows are favorably known throughout Canada and in every quarter of the globe, including Italy, Palestine, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Cuba, Argentine and Brazil.

The Cockshutts have recognized that it would profit them little to merely manufacture. They must needs tell the world of their manufactures. Therefore they have been consistent advertisers and have through the farm press made their manufactures known to farm-

A few years ago in Canada leading farm papers first carried FULL PAGE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. These ads. set every farmer talk-They caused all intelligent reading farmers to think "Cockshutt," and naturally to buy a fair share of this line.

While these full-page advertisements compelled and drew much attention their cost was compara-tively small. They made known to farmers in the most advantageous way the superior quality of Cockshutt implements. A continuous, liberal campaign since carried on each year in the leading farm papers amply demonstrates that the Cockshutt Plow Company know and cash in on the worth of farm paper advertising.

Farm and Dairy has carried a liberal share of the Cockshutt advertising. Mr. Geo. G. Scott, advertising manager for the Cockshutt Plow Co., in a recent interview with an editor of Farm and Dairy, said

"WE RECOGNIZE THAT YOU HAVE THE DAIRY FARM-ERS WITH YOU. WE KNOW THAT GOOD BUSINESS IS TO BE HAD AMONGST THEM FOR US, since they must have plows and cultivating implements.

As Canadians we are proud of the Cochshutt Plow Co. and of Cockshutt Plows.

It is well that they have advertised since otherwise you might not know of them, and their business would not be what it has become to-day.

But success is not alone to the Cockshutt Plow Co. When you are ready to approximate or build greater than a "Cockshutt" success we stand ready to aid you with Farm and Dairy,

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Large or Small Farms?

Jas. Scott, York Co., Ont. Shall the farms of the future be large or small? Development along this line will have an immense influence on the economic and social conditions of our country. In the light of clear, cold logic, it would seem that the whole tendency must be towards larger farms. Expensive machinery that no small farmer can afford to purchase is taking the place of hand labor. Profitable farming nowadays, if we would compete with others, requires a well-trained business mind as well as a larger knowledge of the accinence that bear displacements. ence on the economic and social conrectly on agriculture than our grand-fathers ever dreamed of. It would seem an incontrovertible fact that the the only one under present economic conditions that can continue to exist.

conditions that can continue to exist. The argument for the small farm is altogether a social one. I would view with great alarm the substitution of a rural population of independent small farmers for a few large land-owners. The result would be that a great many independent men would be gradually reduced to the position. be gradually reduced to the position where they were little better than serfs. Such a change would have a most detrimental influence on our democratic system of government. It would be a government of the few for the few even more than is now the case. If there is any means whereby such development can be avoided, we average farmers who are the ones that will suffer should do our best to bring about those economic conditions that will preserve the small farm.

LIGHT FROM NEW ZEALAND

I have been reading lately of economic conditions as they existed and now exist in New Zealand. At one time the land in New Zealand was owned by a few large wealthy land-owners. To-day small farmers comowned by a few large wealthy land-owners. To-day small farmers can-prise the larger part of the popula-tion. The large landed estates have been broken up into small farms. This change was brought about by mea-sures introduced by a labor Govern-ment. They adopted a sliding scale of taxation. Improvements were ex-empt from taxation. The very small farmer was not taxed at all, and the taxes per acre gradually increas-ed, as did the size of the farm. Vacant and unused land were taxed at the same rate as that under cultivation. Great landed estates immediately

Great landed estates immediately became expensive luxuries, and the landiords could not get rid of their land too fast. From being a comparatively poor country, this change in taxation has made New Zealand agriculturally rich. Wealth is distributed among all the people and the per capita wealth measures up to the greatest in the world. There may be some better system than that adopted in New Zealand, but I throw it out as a suggestion that a similar system of taxation in Canada would overcome a growing tendency towards large farms and a landiess people and preserve to us our democratic gov-Great landed estates immediately preserve to us our democratic government.

New for the Dog

If you have a dog, and if your dog has fleas beyond a reasonable amount, do not muss yourself and the dog all up with flea powders or other dope, says the Saturday Evening Post. Take your vacuum carpet cleaner, if you have one, to your dog—otherwise take the dog to the cleaner and go over him well with the suction end of

over him well with the suction end or the cleaner. If his hair is not too long and curly the fleas will be removed to the Lag of the vacuum cleaner, much to their aurprise and much to the dog's relief, Civilization certainly is a great

DE LAVA CREAM SEPARATORS

Best Time To Buy One

There never was a better, if indeed as good, a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator than RIGHT NOW

The hot weather is at hand when the use of the cream separator frequently means most as to quantity and quality of product,

while cream and butter prices are so very high that waste of quantity or poorness of quality means even more now than ever be-

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority is greatest over other separators,-in capacity, ease of running, sanitary cleanliness and every other way

Cost need not be a consideration because DE LAVAL cream separator is not only the best of all farm investments but may be bought either for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

There never was a better time than right now to buy a cream separator and there can be no possible excuse for any man having use for a separator delaying the purchase of one at this

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or if you don't know him write us directly.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED 178 William St. MONTREAL.

Extra Pay for Workers!

We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality

A person who can during the next month or six weeks devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking FARM AND DAIRY.

If you are the person and want to grasp this opportunity, and make good pay for your time and effort, write FARM for full particulars.

.......

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont

-SPECIAL-For One Month

During the past few months we have sent out a great number of Horse Boctor Books to our people with the past of th

up to a book agent.

We have a few of these clothbound veterinary books on hand,
and we have decided to give them
at a Special Bargain to our people
who help us during this next month

Our Special Offer

We will give you a cloth-bound edition of Glasson's Veterinary and Horse Training Book as a premium in return for only one new sub-scription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year.

You will like this book. It is richly bound in red cloth, stiff covers, has 520 pages. It treats with all the diseases of horses, cattle, poultry, sheep and swine, and gives their remedies and full advice as to how to cure the disadvice as the same than the same t

cases.

Professor Gleason, who wrote this book, is a recognized authority. It may save you much inconvenience and much less to have this reliable book handly and right in your house where you want it should any of your animals get sick.

Get us only one new subscription to Farm and Dairy at only \$1.00 a year and this cloth-bound Farrier book will be mailed to you postage free,

This offer holds good only till July 20. See your friends or neighbors soon, send in their subscription and we will forward you this book

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Better Feed, Cheaper Feed Creamery Department is willing. Shippers can, and I be live will, take the necessary care of their cream that will entitle them More Milk, Larger Profits with an

Ideal Green Feed Silo

The most prosperous and experienced dairymen all over the Dominion agree that a good silo is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of any cow owner who wants to realize a reasonable profit from his herd.

A little investigation must convince you that it will pay you to erect a silo.

The next question is, "What silo?" You cannot afford to experiment.

You want a silo that by many years of use has proved its worth.

The IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO has been longest on the market. Thousands of prominent and successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO on their farms,

The materials and construction throughout of the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

Made in all sizes and shipped complete. Be sure and get our new Silo Book.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

173 William Street, MONTREAL

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

CREES TO



Hear what Others Say About It

FOLLOWING are some extracts taken from letters received from owners of Standard cream separators. They show what others think of the



'It's skimming by our repeated tests is perfect." - "Your claim "It's akimming by our repeated tests is perfect."—"Your claim 'The World's Greatest Separator! I thought at one time rather far-streebed and seeping. I now believe it justifiable."—"I think it is the easiest machine! I ever turned and very easily washed, and I don't think there is a separator that can skim as clean taking it all round."—"Am Beased to tell you that the last test was 6.0.1"—"No back straining to put in the milk and no dirty oil smeared around the machine all the time."—"I has the best oiling device I have ever seen."—"I find it a very close skimmer with the milk in any condition and that it will deliver any density of cream with either warm or cold milk, and still flush out easily."

The letters from which the above extracts are taken, are printed in ful in our booklet. Send for it. It is interesting, instructive, and fully describes "The World's Greatest Separator"-the Standard.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works : : RENFREW, ONT. Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

How We Grade Cream W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Saskatchewan

Our creamery managers here in Saskatchewan have unanimously agreed that our conditions now warrant this change to cream grading; that patrons who supply first grade cream should receive two cents more a pound of butter fat than that paid pound of outrer rat than that paid for butter fat in second grade cream, and that two grades of cream be es-tablished as follows:

tablished as follows:

First grade-Cream must be clean
and fresh flavoired, preferably sweet,
showing a monoth and or smooth
and very consistency.

This grade creamency. To qualify for
this grade creamency for good present
or over and deliveral the creament
or over and deliveral work or commended.

Second grade-Soul or womended.

Second grade-Soul or such that for
a smooth and even consistency,
Third grade, Cream but the for-

Third grade Cream that does not qualify for grades one or two. This cream will be rejected.

cream will be rejected.

Special sample bottles will be provided for holding the sample of cream to be graded. A sample of cream will be taken out of each can of cream accepted and the bottle kept in a cold bath until graded for flavor. In all cases the grading will be done the same day as the cream is received. All samples will be graded at a uniform temperature from 95 to 100 degrees. The flavor is more pronounced at this temperature and strong flavors at this temperature and strong flavors at this temperature and strong flavors. at this temperature and strong flavors will be easily detected.

OBJECTIONS OBJECTIONS

The instructors' reports mentioned various minor objections by patrons that would likely be met with. Only two seemed to be at all reasonable. two seemed to be at all reasonable.

1. Farmers receiving the lesser price would withdraw their support from the creamery.

2. Cream shippers and those living at some distance from the creamery would be placed at a disadvantage.

antage.

A closer examination of the first A closer examination of the first lessens any fear that one may have in this regard. This course will not likely be followed for three reasons: 1. To withdraw one's patronage will To withdraw one's patronage will be a public acknowledgment that his cream was not good. This admission will not be made willingly. 2. Each will have a desire to earn the higher payment. He has something to work. To withdraw his support will dephrase, "he cuts off his nose to spite his face." 3. His pride will not admit of his defeat.

Admitting that any of the foregoing Admitting that any of the foregoing will not prevent the patrons trom withdrawing their support, we naturally ask which class will take tmis course? It admits of no discussion. It will be those who send inferior cream. Everything considered, can we afford to this cream. Everything considered, can we afford to risk our reputation for the sake of pleasing the indifferent farmer? The quality of the butter will improve relatively in proportion to the quantity of second grade cream that is kept at home, and such men will not be depriving the careful, painstaking farmers of their just re-

CREAM SHIPPERS

There is some ground for argument here, but as in the other instance can here, but as in the other instance can we afford to place the convenience of shippers ahead of the quality of our butter? We cannot have a creamery at every door, or every station. Some will have conveniences and others will have to overcome difficulties. But nothing is impossible to the man who

the premium payment. It will only be necessary to take greater precan tions in milking, separating richer cream, keeping a thermometer, cooling the cream to 50 degrees or below ing the cream to 50 degrees or below, cooling before mixing the freel cream with the old cream, keeping it in a clean, cold place, covering the can with a wet burlap when going to the station, and making close comeetan with the train. When it has to be left at the station over night it will be to the shipper's interest to see it. placed under cover and properly protected from the heat. Similar protions will have to be observed by those hauling their cream some distance. It does not always follow that the man living close to the creamery sends the best cream. In fact it is very often the reverse, as the shipper realism that extra care is required to have his cream accepted, while the other party cream accepted, while the other party takes advantage of the situation and neglects the quality. The two cent payment will be an incentive, in a tangible form, for both to do better.

Importance of Testing

There is a common opinion among creamery inspectors that testing does not occupy the prominent place not occupy the prominent place it should in creamery practice, indicat-ing that few are familiar with the ing that lew are laminar with the disastrous results of careless testing and practices of sampling which may to an inaccurate determination lead to an inaccurate determination of butter fat. If the test applied to creamery weights is to be used as a basis for payment, then it bears the same relation to that industry that a system of weights and measures does to any commercial Lusiness.

realize that the creamery over-Few realize that the creamery over-run will, on a 40 per cent cream basis, be increased or decreased three per be increased or decreased three per cent by introducing an error of one per cent in testing. This means, in a per cent in testing. This means, in a plant averaging 700 pounds of butter daily, a loss or gain of 21 pounds of butter, worth about \$6—the salary of two good men. Thus it becomes evident that any practice resulting in a dent that any practice resulting in a test uniformly high is a source of constant drain to the plant. Should the error fall in the opposite direc-tion, the plant must sooner or later suffer from a list of patrons.—Il'inois Bulletin. of dissatisfied

Pointers For Firing Boilers

1. Never fire a boiler before determining the water level by trying the water gauge cocks. You can not entirely rely upon glass gauges, floats, and water alarms.

2. When starting the fire, open the

apper water gauge cock and do not close it until steam begins to issue from it. This permits the escape of confined air.

3. Always examine the safety valve 5. Always examine the safety valve before starting a fire. 4. The firing should be gradual un-til all parts of the boiler have been heated.

5. Never allow the grate bars to be-

me uncovered during firing.

6. Frequently clean the ash pit to 6. Frequently clean the asia but to prevent overheating of grates from the hot cinders underneath. 7. Remember that firing up a boiler

rapidly is apt to cause leaks Remember that too little water in the Loiler causes leaks and explo-9. Remember that soot and ashes on

10. Never open or close valves when the water is too low in the boiler, but immediately bank the fire with ashes or earth. Opening the safety valve at such a time will throw the water from the heated surfaces, resulting in

overheating and possibly in explosions.

11. A steady and even fire saves fuel.

Butter, Cheese, and Egg Journal.

***** Cheese Makers are i butions to thi questions on cheese making jets for discu to The Cheese 10 The Unecase

lune 20, I

Can ! Cheesemakers, Can the chee ality of milk of tact and done without



you recogn to Agricultur tald, Iwanim r, who, writing

Take the case eless in caring shes to send to efuse to take h The make heart talk w early the mutu when milk ctory in a sw In justice ood quality is If the patron sour or dirty mi

turned he will ad wing alternativ nik, which will the hands of a oc to the factory. I

Thus a maker ty of milk deli ethout undue night be the ca patron were given

> Cheese Jas. Reid, 1

One of the firs hould take into co iness-in fact, cle in important pla that has to do w f human food.

We cannot produce article if classes to the desired to. We may right from the to the cow until it is cheese and place onsumption.
The stables in

are fed and milk

nt

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contri-butions to this department, to ask egastions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest sub-jeus for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Can We Do It?

done without losing custom

clean and well ventilated, both sum clean and well ventilated, both sum-mer and winter. Dark, poorly venti-lated stables cannot be kept clean. Neither can the cattle that live in them. To produce clean, sweet milk from such a place is almost an impossibility. Let the daylight into your stables, keep them clean and well ven-tilated. Daylight and fresh air are the cheapest things we can get

Patrons of cheese factories should Classimakers, Peterboro Co., Ont., always remember that they are de-can the cheesemaker control the characteristic of the character



Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph What is casein? It is the chief nitrogenous compound found in milk and consists chemically of the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. It is distinguished from milk fat, in that it contains the elements carbon, in that it contains the elements carbon, in that it contains the elements carbon, and the contains the elements of the contains the contain ment nitrogen, the most valuable of all elements for plant, animal or hum-an food. It is the most expensive feran rood. It is the most expensive rer-tilizer which the farmer needs to purpenage upon to supply a dean swee:

tilizer which the farmer needs to purarticle, otherwise first-class saleable
chases cannot be produced. Keep
everything coming in contact with the
milk perfectly clean. The result will
lean portion of meat, the curd of

cheese are common evamples of foods containing ment nitrogen. It alone builds muscle in the animal or human body. Plants de-prived of nitrogen wither and

Casein is secreted in milk Casein is secreted in milk we the cow by means of a special cell activity. Its primary source is the nitrogenous material in the food fed to a cow, which is transformed into blood, and from the blood it passes into the milk through the action of cells. The foods fed to a cow containing nitrogen are the most applied to the containing nitrogen are the most section. taining nitrogen are the most expensive to purchase, such expensive to purchase, such as clover hay, peas and glu-ten meal, bran, oil-cake and cotton seed meal. Without a fair proportion of foods fairly rich in nitrogenous matter, it is impossible for the cow is impossible for the cow to produce milk economically. And yet in testing milk at cheese factories some would utterly neglect this important ingredient of milk and cheese !



A Group of Dairymen at the O. A. C.

by you recognize the bunch? They are the dairy option students graduating from the foot agricultural College this year and their instructor. From left to right they are: Round A New Appointment and twanting, a Japanese student; Prof. It. H. Dean, well known to all for us and P. A. B. The work of the Sheep y, who, writing under the nom-de-plume of "Lattier," is also well known to Farm and Commission has stirred up

reless in caring for his milk and who ishes to send to the factory. Do not sales to send to the factory. Do not fuse to take his milk. Give him a ance to deliver sweet and clean lk. The maker should have a heart heart talk with him and explain sarly the mutual benefits to be dewhen milk is delivered at the actory in a sweet and clean condi-In justice to the other patrons ed quality is essential.

If the patron persists in delivering r or dirty milk, return it to him When several milkings have been rerned he will adopt either of the folalternatives:

ing alternatives:
He will deliver sweet and clean lk, which will make No. 1 cheese in hands of a competent maker; or, 2. He will discontinue sending milk the factory. He can blame no one thinself, as he had fair warning.

Thus a maker may control the qualinto a maker may control and quarter ty of milk delivered at his factory without undue loss of custom, as anight be the case if an undesirable atron were given a cold refusal. This opens up a wide field of activity for

Cheese Cleanliness

Jas. Reid, Perth Co., Ont.

One of the first things a dairyman ould take into consideration is cleanness-in fact, cleanliness should have an important place in every business f human food.

of numa food.

We cannot produce a first-class sale-able article if cleanliness is not ad-based to. We must have cleanliness right from the time the milk leaves the cow until it is manufactured into chesse and placed on the table for

The stables in which dairy cattle are fed and milked should always be pains.

As the Scotch Do It

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

If there is one thing more than another that will impress one when visiting the dairies in Scotland, it is the do their work. They do well what they know. When discussing with them their method of making on my visit to Great Britain last summer, they laid special stress on having the milk work slow. They did not want it milk work slow. They did not want it to work faster than three to three and a half hours. The curds are cut rather coarse. The curd knives used rather coarse. The curd knives used are similar to our old style, one-half inch mesh. They heat slowly and pay special attention to the raking and irming of the curds in the They appear to aim at uniformity in size and neatness in finish. In fact, all of them were as well finished as our best, which is saying a good deal.

Scotch makers press for three days. They are taken out of the hoops every morning and turned. Special care is taken to insure good rinds. This would appear to be very essential as would appear to be very essential as their cheese are taken to market without boxes. The output of each dairy is placed separately on the floor of the warehouse and sold in block. Being neatly finished and even in size, they look very attractive. Many of the dairies (owing to their good reputation) were getting from two to four shillings a hundredweight more than the regular market price. I would advise factorymen here who are making a superior quality, to brand the cheese with the name of the fac-tory and the district in which it is made. The time is not far distant when we will be rewarded for our pains.

in readers.

So much interest in the Take the case of a farmer who is | be a better market coupled with larger | sheep industry that requests are being received at Ottawa from time to time received at Ottawa from time to time for special assistance in connection with problems relating to both the sheep and wool industry. The dis-banding of the Commission has made it necessary that provision be made the demonstration of the policy and further development of the keep ing of sheep in Canada. A sheep ex-pert under the Live Stock Commissioner has been appointed to undertake this work.

The Minister of Agriculture has been fortunate in securing for this position T. R. Arkell, who is now Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New Hampshire Agriculture College. New Hampshire Agriculture College.
Mr. Arkell is the son of Henry Arkell,
the well-known breeder of Oxford
Down sheep. He is a graduate of the
Ontario Agriculture College. His early
training A.ad his work since leaving
college have been such as to make him
from the college of the college of the college. familiar with every phase of the sheep industry.

Cement whey tanks are not in the majority of cases giving good satisfaction, and it is not thought advisable to build these tanks, as the acid in the whey seems to dissolve the cement surface, and as soon as the rough face is exposed all kinds of trouble begin.

—Bulletin 183.

end me, FREE and POSTPAID a y of the new edition of "TRUTH ut ROOFING," and tell me how protect may buildings against thing. Publication Farm and Dane

(15)

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THE time when we most need our faith is when things look black all around us .- Anon.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted) NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny" (Continued from last week)

Bud heard a few moving forward-

UST then Bud noticed the little are in love and charity with your hand-sleigh that he had made for neighbours, and intend to lead a new Libby Ame, standing idly behind life. . . draw near with faith and se store, and it brought to his eyes a lake this holy sacrament to your comthe stove, and it brought to his eyes a the stove, and it brought to his eyes a sudden rush of tears—his little girl was dead; the little girl who had loved him. He remembered how she had clung to him that night he came fort . . meekly kneeling upon he knew who they were, just the same few—he had gone with them once, more fool he was—what was the use to say good-bye, and begged him to come back, and now, when he came back, there was only the muslin hat of that man talking about love and charity when the very first chance he charity when the very first chance he got he would turn a fellow down?

"... Who in the same night that he was betrayed took bread and brake it, saying: Take, eat: this is my body which was broken for you this is my blood of the New Testament, which was shed for you

the sleigh and the plaid dress to and the sieign and the plate dress to tell him that he was too late! Bud retraced his steps sadly to the road and made his way to the school-

road and made his way to the school-house, which lay straight on his road home. In his anxiety for Libby Anne he forgot about it being the hour for service. The schoolyard was blown clean and bare. In the woodpile he noticed "shinney-sticks" where their owners had put them for safe keepowners had put them for safe keeping—he knew all the "hidie-holes,"
though it was years and years since
he had played "shinney" here. His
boyhood seemed separated from him
by a wide gulf. Since leaving home
he had been to church but seldom,
for Bud made the discovery that many for bud made the discovery that many another young man makes, that the people who go to church and young people's meetings are not always as friendly as the crowd who frequent friendly as the crown who frequent the poolrooms and bars. Bud had been hungry for companionship, and he had found it, but in places that did not benefit him morally.

The minister's cutter, in front of the shed, called to his remembrance the fact that this was the hour for service, which no doubt was going on now. "It's a wonder they still keep it up," he thought, raher contemp-

It seemed the most natural thing in Anne must be there beside her mo-ther—she was always beside her. Was it for crimes that I have done,

He groaned upon the tree? Cavers was singing alone, it "Oh, no," Bud said to himself, "I guess it was not for any crimes she ever did."

The day had grown darker and colder and now a biting wind began to whirl hard little snowflakes around the porch. Mrs. Cavers sang on:
"Well may the sun in darkness hide,
And shut its glories in.

And shut its grores in.
When Christ, the mighty Saviour died
For man, the creature's sin."
Then he heard Mr. Burrell say,
quite distinctly: "Ye that do truly
and earnestly repent of your sins, and

nothing could ever separate him from the Master whom he loved. But now he stood on the outside of the doorwas an outsider-he had He made a step backwardin this. He made a step backward— he would go away—he would hear no more—he had come back for the pac-ing colt—he was done with this neigh-bourhood and home—he was done with religion!

there was no danger of anyone com-

words with them. It was like an old friend coming out to meet him.

Bud stopped abruptly, he couldn's say that—he would not forgive—he had been bitterly wronged, and he would never forgive—he had done would never forgive—he had done what was right, and what had he got for it? He tried to summon back to him the anger that had kept alive his resolve to stay away from home. stead of anger and bitterness found his heart swelling with the old love for the One who, the same night love for the One who, the same hight that he was betrayed, took bread and broke it, saying. "Take, eat; this is my body which was broken for you." Some one was praying—it was Mr. Burrell—every word came to Eud

clearly

But now

"Drink ye this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for you." The voice sounded at Bud's elbow, as if calling him to stay. He hesitated—they were not nearly done yet

there was no usage to the ing out—everyone stayed for the whole service, he knew, even if they whole service, he knew, even if they didn't take part.
"Our Father, who art in heaven," he heard them all repeat, and quite unconsciously he began to follow the unconsciously he began to follow the constitution of the service of the service

"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them who trespass against

"Dear Lord," the minister prayed,
"he one with us to-day and grant that
the great appeal which Thou dost



The Comfortable Home of an Eastern Dairyman

There are several features about the home of A. D. McInnis, Stormont Co., that are worthy of emulation. He has a modern bathroom, hot and cold the several features are the believes in paint and vines as effective exterior desorations. A fuller has been believed in paint and vines as effective exterior desorations. A fuller has been been and believe the paint and home may be found on "age three of Farm and Daity this week." — Phete by an editor of Farm and Daity this week.

clearly, fastening itself on his mind, the service through, his mind was the service through, his mind was busy with the thought that the Sav-iour of men had been betrayed by a friend, betrayed to His death, and had died blessing and forgiving His enemies

was betrayed." was betrayed."

The solemnity of it fell on the boy's heart. He had knelt there once, and heard those words and taken these tokens of the Lord's death, with his heart swelling with love for Him who had not even refused to die. It had been a glorious day of June sunshine, when through the open windows came when through the open windows came the robin's song and the prairie breeze laden with the perfume of wolf-willow blossoms and sweet-grass. He remembered how the tears had risen unbidden to his eyes—happy tears of love and loyalty—and he had felt that

make in the broken body and the shed Clearly, asseming itself on his mind, make it the broken body and the sned and though in a vague way he heard blood may find answer in every heart the service through, his mind was that hears. Compel us with it to conbusy with the thought that the Saves secrate our lives to Thee. If there is any root of bitterness in our lives, let us bring it to where the shadow of the Cross may fall upon it. Oh, dear Lord, bless all those who have wan-dered from Thee. Bless the dear boy the Cross may fall upon it. of our prayers who may have wander-ed far, but who, we believe, will never be deaf to the call of the Spirit. We praise Thee for prayers answered— for sick ones healed—for lives re-deemed—and we humbly crave Thy mercy for us all. Amen."

What strange power was in these words to make Bud Perkins suddenly ealize that only one thing mattered? He opened the door and walked in.

The people heard the door open and some one come quickly toward the front. They saw the minister step down from the platform and into the

aisle, where he clasped a black-beard. ed youth in his arms. For a 'ull minute no one spoke; then Rodenck Ray, the Scottish Covenanter, broke nto singing:
O dying Lamb, Thy precious blood

Shall never lose its power Till all the ransomed church of God

Be saved to sin no more."

What a scene of rejoicing was in the schoolhouse that dark March day Roderick Ray slapped Bud on back again and again, cre'Wonderful! Wonderful!" Mr. kins hung on to Bud's arm as if h were afraid he might lose him again, and told him over and over again what a time he had been having with him help. "There's nothing like year own, you bet." Even George Stadman shook hands with Bud, and talk him he was glad to see him back

While Mrs. Cavers, in answer to his about Libby Anne's illness, and great kindness of his father and ther and Martha, Pearl Watson w pered to Mr. Perkins: "Now's the time to clear up Bud's name about that wheat plugging. Tell them who did it." In the excitors that wheat plugging. Tell them was did it." In the excitement of the moment there did not seem anything add in the suggestion. Pearl was moment there did not seem anything odd in the suggestion. Pearl was shrewd enough to know that the psychological moment had come.

Mr. Burrell was still standing with his hand on Bud's shoulder, as if be could never let go of him. Pear whispered to the minister to ask the people to sit down for a few minuter, for Mr. Perkins had something to say to them. Mr. Burrell did as Peat had asked him. Then Mr. Perkiss addressed a few words to the congregation which were probably strange a closing as any sacramenta

service has ever had.
"Well, friends," he said, "I belien "Well, triends." he said, "I believe I have a few words to say. I should have said them before, I guess, In fact, I should have said them when the thing happened, but I'm a terrible man to put off things that I don't like to do. But I'm so glad to ge Buddie home that I don't mind tellin' ye that he didn't have nothin' to do with that wheat pluggin'—that wa my idea entirely—in fact, Bud raise Cain about us ever pluggin' grain and said he'd not stand for it an more. I ain't much used to speakin in church, as you know. I've always kept my religion in my wife's name, kept my religion in my wife's name, and I may not be talking in a suisable way at all. I'm a good deal like old Jimmie Miller was at a funeral one time. Jimmie had a glass or two too much, and just when the minister asked them to walk around and view the remains, old Jimaie and view the remains, old Jimnie jumped up and proposed the heals of the bride and groom. Well, of course, some one grabbed him and pulled him down, and says: 'Sitdown, man, this is a funeral-' Well' say Jimmie, speakin' pretty thick, 'I don't care what it is, but it's a very secesful event any way.' That's the way I feel-ti's the happless day free known for quite the country of and blew his nose noisily on a red handkerchief. The neighbours, looking at him in surprise, realized that there was strong emotion behind his lightly spoken words.

(Continued next week)

...

Train the children to be clean in their habits and to abhor flies, and when they grow up and have homes of their own they will not forget the is-sons taught them in their youth. If they are neglected in their youth, as amount of work in after life will bring them to perfection.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

lune 20, 19 ******** The Upv

******** Doing C and it came to come that H He steadfastly

rusalem.--St

of the many de pels give us of Lord, disclos

ness and sym aid those who His scorn of of sin, His e reveal His dness of purpo ly than the he cruellest W the cross. frequently it and tempte things to he hew 16:21, 23 set His face ime was com embrance of death itse m His purpose t was not easy agony in the e proves this. elf our huma sibilities for had our natur that awaited h led Him ther in Heaven possible, let nevertheless id when He fina God's will that d, He did not f leadfast to the d How great is the et us! When te we always rema alties confront e steadfastly to try to find so

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Do we disapp ue to the examp mpled to set or be path of duty, led pray to Him,

ength and wise ach prayers whe m the heart ar

Sometimes (

May God keep us purpose to do Hi-A Talk to F As I sit and w kes of the seas he buildings and rement. my mi he many times v low of a little rairie I watched and thought of t

ore me, just as n ng to-day. As I look back I feel like one w vatches a game, an tell the player because I am out can perhaps warr dangers that are

First, I would appy you should quietness and ple han we believed

(17)

The Upward Look

Doing One's Duty

and it came to pass, when the time one that He should be received a lie steadfastly set His face to go be leusalem.—St. Luke 9:51.

Of the many delightful glimpses the Lord, disclosing as they do clord, disclosing as they do his diness and sympathy, His quickness and those who appealed to Him for His scorn of hypocrisy, His hat-of sin, His love of all mankind, reveal His courage and steadthe verse of our text

ly than the verse of our text.

Jerusalem there awaited Him one
he cruellest of all deaths—death
he cross. Well He knew it. He the cross. Well He knew it. He frequently told His disciples at it. Peter had even rebuked Him it and tempted Him not to allow things to happen to Him. (St. thew 16:21, 23.) Yet He steadfasty set His face to go to Jerusalem. remembrance of His friends nor of death itself were sufficient to Him to turn aside one moment

agony in the Garden of Gethsemproves this. Having taken upon bilities for physical suffer ad our natural suffering. that awaited Him. It was this held Him to plead with His that awaited Him. 4t was this the led Him to plead with His her in Heaven, "My Father, if it possible, let this cup pass from nevertheless not as I will, but as u wilt." (St. Mathew 26:39.) her in Heaven ou wilt." (St. Matthew 26:39.) d when He finally knew that it was God's will that He should be spar-He did not flinch but continued dfast to the end.

How great is the example He thus us! When temptations assail us, we always remain true? When diflties confront us, do we set our steadfastly to meet them, or do try to find some other way, the of weak compromise, to avoid a irespective of what our inner ling voice tells us that we should Sometimes Christ wants us to a decided stand for the right, it be in our own family circle or y be in our own tamily circle or ong our friends, or before the pub-Do we disappoint Him, or are we e to the example that He has set When in such moments we feel pled to set our faces away from path of duty, let us do as He did, pray to Him, and to God, for the weath and wisdow that we need ength and wisdom that we need. ch prayers when uttered with faith m the heart are always answered.

y God keep us all steadfast in our

pose to do His will.—I.H.N.

. . . A Talk to Farmers' Wives

As I sit and watch the first snowtes of the season dancing around he buildings and scudding along the avement, my mind travels tack to be many times when from the winow of a little farmhouse on the rairie I watched the first snowflakes ad thought of the long winter bejust as many of you are do-

ng to-day.
As I look back to life on the farm feel like one who, from a distance, vatches a game, and feels that he an tell the players what to do; so, because I am outside of the game, I can perhaps warn you, who are in the thick of the struggle, of a few dangers that are threatening.

SHOULD BE, BUT—
First, I would like to tell you how happy you should be in your life of

they told us our school days were the happiest in life. But note that I said your lives should be very happy, not that they are, because in too many cases the greed for gain is making slaves of our farmers and their tan

We teach our children that the days of idols are passed; that we no tong-er offer sacrifices, but they will soon learn from life that we still worship idols, and our offering now is always

a human sacrifice. Students every year are offering themselves on the altar of ambition; business men are following the glimmer of gold, regardless of all the other and higher joys of life; professional men are lur-ed on by the most subtle of all temptations — fame — to give themseives body and soul; while too often the farmer offers himself and his family to satisfy an insatiable cattle and horses and land. desire for

THE WIFE'S HELP

Just here, it seems to me, comes in the tragedy of life on the farm. It is always possible to get men to garner the harvest, but there is no one to help the farmer's wife, cook and care for the extra harvest hands, and prepare for threshing. Then, too, at this time of year, pickling and pre-serving must be done, and the fall Then, too, at serving hast be done, and the fall sewing is always demanding time. How one pair of hands can do so much I cannot say; in fact, it has always been a mystery to me, always been a mystery to me, out do it they often do, and very well at that. Of course, they have to work long after the rest of the family are sound asleep, and they have to begin again before the others are up, but they get it done.

You wonder why the husband and father will allow the mother of his children and the woman he has solemnly promised to love and prosolemnly promised to love and pro-tect to commit suicide, and never raise a hand in protest. It is chief-ly because he does not think. When tect to y because he does not think. When hey first started out in life togeth they er, they were very anxious to suc-ceed, and both did all they could. Then a child came to the home. The Then a child came to the home. The mother was not strong, but she per-sisted in doing without help, regard-less of the fact that she was ruining

her physical frame.

The husband at first protested, but men are very human, and he soon became accustomed to her doing all the work, and expected it of her

She made superhuman efforts, and congratulated herself that she was saving a girl's wages, never thinking that she was violating one of Nature's most stringent laws, and that she would in time pay the penalty er thinking that she was wrong her husband, her child and her never thinking that children yet unborn; never thinking that in time to come her children might blame her needless and wickabuse of herself for their lives of torture and blighted hopes. You are paying too dearly for your farms, my friends. Your worldly possessions will but mock you when you come to face the great and inevitable fate of mankind—death.

A LITTLE ASSISTANCE

I am not prepared to offer a solu-tion of the servant girl problem, but it has frequently occurred to me that if farmers advertised as diligently for help for their wives as they do for for themselves, that the demand would not greatly exceed the sup-ply. I would like to suggest, howply. I would like to suggest, how-ever, that you lighten your burden by engaging a girl to do your sew-ing. If you never had one, you will be surprised at the great relief you will feel to have all the sewing done. In all the districts in which I have lived sewing girls can be engaged guistees and plenty, but I suppose is a upper jou should be in your life of at from 75 cents to \$1.00 a day, and you will not believe me any more day we believed our parents when reasonably smart.

It will be money well spent, for it It will be money well spent, for it is eternally true that "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world," and we do not want a nation nurtured by white slaves, weak in body and mind, but by women, strong in body and intellect, and able to bequeath to their children that which is above the price of cattle and horses and land Belle MacDonald in Hearth and Home.

. . . What To Do With Ants

Where sweets are kept-for instance in the pantry-ants are liable to become troublesome. One of our readers is evidently already in trouble, as she writes for a remedy for this pest. A remedy that has been tried with splendid results is to place cotton saturated with turpentine around any ated to force their way. Another sugges tion is to dip a sponge in sugar water press it out a little, then place the sponge in the ant runs. When it is full of ants, drop the sponge into hot water and repeat. After a few days the ants seem to be seized with terror they abandon the

house. To eradicate ants that make hills in gardens or lawns, a good suggestion is to mix sugar and Paris green together, together, dissolve in water, and sprinkle over the hill.

. . . About Buttonholes

Even such simple things as buttons and buttonholes require proper treat-ment to insure neatness. When buttoning or unbuttoning a garment, forcing the Luttons across the width of the hole will scon tear out the lat ter. For this reason, buttons with only two holes are better than those with four, and should be so placed that their holes will be on a line with the length of the buttonhole. women place buttons with four holes that only two holes need be sewed through—those on the opposite cor-ners—thus making them last longer than if all four were used.

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-test it-see for yourself - that "St. Lawrence

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When Cutting Striped Material One of the most difficult things for

the home dressmaker to accomplish is the home dressmaker to accomplish is the proper cutting of striped mater-ials. To be able to cut a striped dress well is a proof that you are by no means a novice at the art of dressmaking

Skirts are always cut first. Lay the

Skirte are always cut first. Lay the material out flat on the cutting table, and if there is no "up-and-down" to the material, you will be able to fit the gores into each other, cutting the material in an economical way. Remember to have the line of small perforations found in the centre of each gore of the pattern run straight with a stripe. This will cause each cut edge to be slightly bias, and when joined will look far better than if a bias edge was joined to the straight. The centre of the front gore must, of course, be on a stripe. Double your focurse, be on a stripe. Double your

bias edge was joined to the straight. The centre of the front gore must, of course, be on a stripe. Double your material before cutting in order to have both sides exactly alike. When cutting sleeves be sure the material is doubled, and save yourself the trouble of having one sleeve different from the other, thus ruining the gar-

Stripes should run straight from the Stripes should run straight from the shoulder to the waist in sleeves. Have the stripes run straight down the centre of the front and straight down the centre of the back when cutting the Always allow plenty of materbodice. Aways allow piency or material is ial for seams when striped material is used, and be sure that the stripes match in the joining of seams.

. . . Making the First Preserves By Hilda Richmond

When the supply of preserves put up last fall runs low and some sort of 'spread' is desired, one of the "spread" easiest and best things to use is rnu-barb. It is cheap, healthful and de-licious, and it combines well with many other things. Then there are the latest of the apples, tough and wrinkled it may be, but still usable, and the pineapple of the market. With these few things for foundations very fair preserves may be evolved, and incidentally they may be so well liked that an extra supply will be put for later in the year.

Always take the young, pink and tender stalks of the rhubarb, reject-\$25 Buys a Sureshut
Tile Machine
either 3 meh or 4 inch airs, order
either 5 meh or 4 inch airs, order
either 6 meh order 6 meh order
on Add an equal weight of sugar
effect the boiling has reduced the
whole to a soft mass, using just
pending just
enough water to keep from soorching,
enough water to keep from soorching,
entiting the rhubarb on the back of the stove in a stone jar, or in the

oven, saves much watching. To eight tins of rhubarb and eight tins of sugar add one pound of figs, washed and cut fine. Stew the mixture gently and cut fine. Stew the mixture gently until rich and thick, but do not boil violently. Can in small jars or jelly glasses. This is particularly delicious for cake filling.

UTILIZING LPET OVER APPLES

UTILIZING LFET OVER APPLES
If you have sound, medium tart
apples use half apple and half rhubarb stewing until both are tender. If the apples are not "good cookers" stew them first and add the rhubarb stew them first and add the rhubarb when they are tender. Add an equal amount of sugar and cook until thick and rich. Half an hour before remov-ing from fire add the juice and grated rind of one lemon to each half gallon the mixture

Rhubarb and pineapple combine well, and may be used in any propor-



Just Fine in Hot Weather A refrigerator in which to keep milk, butter and other perishable food stuffs is a convenience worth while in the home of Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont. Miss Holland appears in the illustration.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

tion well liked, but about one-fifth pineapple is a good combination. Use pound for pound of sugar and cook until thick and rich. Pineapple also unti thick and rich. Fineappie also combines well with green gooseberry, the very last of the rich yellow apples blending with the pale green berries in a delicious confe ction. in a delicious confection. Used haif and half, or one-third pineapple to two-thirds gooseberry, it makes a pale golden preserve that is especially liked for a company dish. Served in a cut for a company dish. Served in a cut glass dish this preserve is exceedingly beautiful, and with cold meat or game it is better even than with bread and butter.—Indiana Farmer.

The Summer Meat Supply

With the advent of warm weather comes a resort, in too many farm homes, to the pork-barrel as the only source of a meat supply which shall satisfy the demands of appetites whetted by the activities of "the busy season." And let me and demands of the busy season." And let no one deny either the nutritive value or the appetizing qualtites of salt pork! But, as a steady diet, it palls upon desire, and the yearning comes for some good fresh

To kill a steer, a sheep or a calf for the use of one or two families only, in warm weather, involves almost inevitwarm weather, involves almost inevit-able waste, on account of the absence of available refrigerating apparatus. To avoid this, and to ensure to each cooperating household a regular sup-ply of fresh cuts, the "Beef Ring" or "Meat Club" has been devised. It "Meat Club" has been devised. At has been put in operation in a number of places in Ontario with very satisfactory results—results which become more and more apparent as the cooperators become habituated to s

plan.

How it works

Twenty to 25 families will ease
"keep from spoiling" the careas
a good-sized beef, when divided amo them. It is easy to arrange that en family shall in turn supply an anim for slaughter, and to employ a m to do the killing and apportion meat

A schedule is made up, under wh the carcass is divided into as more parts as there are members in club, and each member is served a club, and each member is served, with one, then with another part, that, when the rotation is complete all will have been served alike, each one will supposedly have a sumed an entire animal. The sa family can usually dispose of its a plus meat to the large family required more. The killing is general ing more. The killing is generated one on Friday afternoon, so that members of the club may call for the meat on Saturday.

... The Sudden Change

By M. B. McNut A great deal is being said A great deal is being said these di about "the law of the sudden leap According to this new law things me ing along in "the good old way" so denly take a turn upward and the denly take a turn upward and these proceed on a plain several degree higher than they were before. For instance, a farmer and his wife back in Pennsylvania carried water

back in Pennsylvania carried was up a steep bank from a spring un a family of nine children had gree to manhood and womanhood—40 yea —and had all left the old home excepthe "baby." This youngest son did little digging one day, laid \$18 worth one-inch pipe between this spr of one-inch pipe between this spring and the house, act a small pitche pump on the sink at the upper es of the pipe, and his wife with a fet strokes of the pump handle had a bucketful of pure, soft, cool spring water right by the side of her kitche stove

SIX MILES-TWO MINUTES - Another instance of this new of the sudden lean." A farmer A farmer to bed six miles from town, knowing that if any member of his family was taken sick in the night he must hid up and drive that six miles-what ever the weather-to call a doctor B got a vision and by the time he sle again he could step to his telepha across the bedroom and call the dots

in two minutes.

The bathing in this home had h a task for three generations. In th summer the boys took to the river this healthful exercise—the fun of the plunge being the chief incentive. In the winter the bathing of these lad depended upon the mother's tact, ps severance and sense of cleanlines. By accident one of the boys spe Christmas with a city cousin. Whi taking a wash in a bath tub in a we heated bathroom. It was a novel er perience -a real joy and a satisfa perience—a real joy and a satura-tion. He caught—not a bad cold-but the bath fever, and didn't ga over it until there was a bathing plan in his father's house. A little plat ning, a little labor, and the price of the pet pig did the business when the lad caught the vision—or rather caught the bath fever.—In Successful Farming.

When pulling threads from hea-stitching or when working towels with cross-stitch embroidery, use a pair of tweezers. Tweezers are excellent for pulling bastings. Try them and yea will always have a pair handy.

. . . Place a piece of white blotting paper under a vase containing for-ers. It will absorb any moistus which may run down the vase. The prevents stains from appearing upon the polished surface of the table.

Going

lune 20, 10

Want info REST FA IN C

Write the Secr Write the Secritaria Developmenton, Albert Booklet FD de Cer

Alb

e districts.

JUNE 110 il Sept. 17th; vi NIPEG AND RET MONTON AND R ckets good for 60 pedal train will on above dates sets and Puller

NO CHANG The Most Pop WARTHA LARES, KE SUPERIOR, A. DAGAMI AND MA-IS VIA GRA te for illustrate ed Trunk Agent.

> VOUNG M VETERINAR ree. Grand Dep. 16, Grand

MAXW the most satisfact

Ask your dealer hampion" Wash "Favorite" Chr



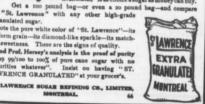
granulated sugar.

-"99 99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with ne impurities whatever". Insist on having "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's. ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"-its

uniform grain-its diamond-like sparkle-its match-

less sweetness. These are the signs of quality. And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity



012

Going West?

Want information as to SEST FARM LANDS

IN CANADAS

Write the Secretary, Central Alherta Development League, Ed-menton, Alberta, for Illustrated Booklet FD descriptive of

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and still cheap. Free land in me districts. No Irrigation: ome districts. No

WESTERN CANADA

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WAGAMI AND MAGANETAWAN RIVER

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Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever and the only one where the whole to:



OUR HOME CLUB OUK HUML OLOD

The Rural Minister
There are some persons who—like
the dyspeptic millionaire—are envised
when they really are deserving of sympathy. The pastor of a rural church
is of this class. He seems to have a
"soft" job with good pay, ample leisure, holidays and so forth. He lators
among his flock of horny-handed tillers of Mother Earth by the exercise
of his intellect, which would seem infinitely less laborious than with the
plow, the hoe or the scythe. He has
time and facilities to enjoy the wondrous beauties of Nature surrounding
drous beauties of Nature surrounding drous beauties of Nature surrounding him; he is apparently loved and respected by all. And yet the average him; he is apparently loved and re-spected by all. And yet the average rural minister has a most thankless rural minister has a most thankless job. Usually a man of no small in-tellectual attainments, he is found working away in an observe settle-ment, giving the best your or his first and the ripeness of his scholastic achievements for a stipund that would be the essence of a joke among his brothers of the cloth in the large city churches

Churches.

Yet by many persons connected with a church the parson is regarded merely as a hired man. He must at all times be under the thumb of the managers. He must not dare to use a free hand in introducing reforms and improvements into church schemes and programmes. Whilst outwardly the recipient of servile respect, he is nevertheless the most scandalized of nevertheless the most scandalized or men. His appearance, his enuncia-tion, his family affairs, how his wife dresses, and the precedity of his children form the thesis of many a children form the thesis of many as Sabbath after-dinner gossip. Then, again, he stands practically isolated. True, he has the apparent support of a few sanctimonious, long-winded "elders," but as these gentry usually usurp the minister's functions on the slightest pretext they are sometimes

intolerable HIS HEART'S DESIRE

When on a Salbath evening as he presides at a Young People's Guild service, sees the rows of vacant pews, service, sees the rows of vacant pors, and hears a burly six-loot farm had read, in a mufflled monotone, a dall, stodgy homily elipped from a weetly journal, he must sometimes experience a longing, a desire to see some young red-blooded Torrey or Gipay Smith spring from the mediocrity before him and there, in burning words and sentences, nour forth ance whe and sentences, pour forth anew the story of Hope and Love and Life, instilling his youthful earnestness and enthusiasm into the slothful minded audience and imbuing them with desire to help, to go out into the world, even their own little world, and bring in the fallen, the indifferent, and the scoffer.

A great deal has been said of the clergyman; how he must enter into the social and industrial life of his flock as well as being the spiritual adviser This would not necessarily imply his toiling in the fields or co ducting a ministure dairy farm on his lot, but rather to cultivate a genuine interest in the noble profession practised around him. The popular minis-ter is not one who looks down upon the laborer in the field or entertains ill-concealed contempt for farm work-ers in general. For whatever the faults of a congregation may be, a pastor who assumes an attitude of superiority or aloofness is not deserving of sympathy

LEND A HAND

To him is given the privilege of being the guiding hand of the com-munity, the man at the helm, and with ordinary response from his par-ishoners he can accomplish much, but when seas are rough and gales threahe needs help. Then it is that the young man on whom Sabbath School and home teaching have not been lost and nome teaching have not been lost—who possesses something of the fire that made famous the names of General Booth, of Moody and Sankey and Alexander—can step up saying "Here am I."

am I."
"I'm proud to live in the service of the Lord,
And I'm bound to die in His army." And I'm bound to die in His army."
Where, then, are the young men
filled with enthusiasm, with love of
their fellow-beings, who can put aside
personal pleasures and range themselves by the side of the lone man in
the pulpit' Unity is strength;
strength to open new vistas for work, to infuse new ideas, new life into every man; to change a preoccupied, ery man; to change a preoccupied, apathetic congregation not into bigoted, self-righteous "unco guids," but to a live brigade of broad-minded, worthy followers of the Man of Galilee.—Nephew Frank.

... Homesick

The city 's all so different, mother, not a sou! I see Has any thought or smile or word, or

even cares for me; voices are all silent, mother-don't know how to greet,

Like all our good old naybours that a Like all our good old naybours that a body used to meet!

Their faces are so different, mother, not a smile or grin,

An' nary a one to peer at you an' ask a body in; It's nothin' like the country, mother-

things are built so high They shut out every breath of air an every patch of sky!

It's noisy-0, so noisy-mother, yet The noisy—U, so noisy—mother, yet upon the air
There ain't a tree-toad singin' nor a cowbell anywhere;

There ain't no fields nor meadows, nuther, where a boy can be An' see you 'round the springhouse

like I allus used to see, an' hear your voice a-singin', mother, 657 Design for Embroidering a Boy's

wafted sweetly 'crost;

I reckin in the city that your singin'

Russian B

Russian B

Pattern 7400

would get lost,
Or wasted on the people, mother,
'cause they live along
And never know the beauty of a
simple, homely song.

There ain't no chimbley corner, mother, where a boy can go An' watch the kettle boilin' up an' hear it singin' low.

Of all the little fancies, mother, that a boy can see,

Of all the things he'd like to do an'
all he'd like to be—

The fascinatin' pitchers, mother, in the risin' steam,
Laid out in all the glory of his boyhood's wildest dream;

There's nary a one brirgs comfort, mother, as you brought to me, No arms t' reach around me an' to give me sympathy.

The city 's all so different, mother, yet they say that I Will mebbe get the knack of it an' like it bimely;
An' that's what I'm afraid of, mother,

'fraid that afterwhile
I'll be like folks around me here, who

oe like folks around me here, who never speak nor amile—
Afraid I'll be forgetful, mother, of my boyhood's spell,
Of naybours' folks an' places that I used t' love so well:
I'm afraid I'll get unheedful, mother, when I me the like the like it is to the some interest.

when I get the knack, come t' think it over, don't you think I'd best come back?

John D. Wells in the Buffalo News ... See your friends about subscribing 635 Design for Embroidering a Child's to Farm and Dairy.

Embroidery Designs

(10)

Designs illustrated in this columnial be furnished for 10 cents es will be furnished for 10 cents each Readers desiring any special pa-tern will confer a favor by writin Ilousehold Editor, asking for sam They will be published as soon a possible after request is received.



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Receccecceccecceccecce OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD

KING'S CO., P. E. I. LOWER MONTAGUE, June 10.-LOWER MONTAGUE, June 10.—Seeding is about completed. Potatose and turnips are not yet in. There is plenty of rain and heat. Pasture and grass have made great growth. About half the new meadows are ploughed, as seed did not come last year. Prospects for the fruit crop are excellent. Present prices: Potatose, 56: oats, 56: oats, 56: oats, 56: oats, 56: date, 56: oats, 56: oat

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH CO.; N. S.
ANTIGONISH, June 3.—Spring was late
in opening, but the last few weeks have in opening, but the last few weeks have been good growing weather, and grass and clover is coming on well. There is con-siderable seeding to be done yet, as the wet weather was unfavorable to those having wet land. Beef, 5e to 5 126 live weight; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c; feed oats, 7cc; seed oats, 90c; potactos, 70c a bush.—

ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TURIFF, June 13.—Growth of grain has seen much retarded by rain, but, thanks to the absence of "flatness," our losses en much retarded the absence of only consist of delayed growth and loss of "working weather." The outlook for hay is good. It takes a great deal of rain to good. It takes a great teat of failing grass. We have had several hard sts; too severe in many cases for early atoes, which were blackened. It is potatoes, which potatoes, which were blackened. It is only lately that lucerne has been tried here, but it seems to be quite at home wherever sown. Potatoes have been selling as high as \$1.75 a bush.; feed onts, 70c peas, \$1.29: hay, \$10: eggs, 18c; butter 20c. A great part of our population "took in" the circus on the 12th.—W. R. W. wherever sown Potatoes have been

WENTWORTH CO., ONT. KIRKWALL, June 8.—The past reeks have been very wet, and d this time very little work has been done on the land. Very few mangels and scar cely any corn is sown as yet. Wheat below the average. Spring grain is gre

ing rapidly. Hay promises to be a very good crop, and lucerne, where not winter killed, is doing splendidly. Pastures are excellent. Fat cattle are scarce but there in the country. Choice beef cattle are selling at 71-5e. Hors are down to 88-0; wheat, 81.0; oats, 50c; buckbeat, 81.0; shoits. 827; butter. 25c; eggs. 25c.—C.A.W. OKFORD CO. OAT.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, June 3.-We have had very wet weather the last two or three weeks. Very little corn is in the ground. Spring grain is doing fine. Some fields of hay are good, but some are very poor. Fall wheat picked up a good deal, but will hardy be an average crop. Cows are milking fine. Farmers have to depend very much on the dairy herd, and it pays well to care for them.—A.M.McD.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARRER, June 13.—Corn planting is about

annea, June 13.—Corn planting is about finished. The early planting is up and looking fine. Tobacco setting has commenced, but plants are very scarce and high in price, 82 a 1,000. Wheat is almost a failure; many fields were worked up and sown in spring grain, while those that were left will not be half a crop. Meadows were left will not be half a crop. Meadows are very thin, and in many instances a total failure. There is a better prospect for cats than there has been in years. They are good all over the county. Prices for farm produce are Wheat \$1: corn. 75: cota. 50:; potatoes, \$15 is a bush; hoge, \$8 a cwt.; hay, \$20 to \$25 a ton.—A. L. A.

NEW FOOD FOR ANIMALS

Stock breeders and agriculturists will be food that has been used for years with Iood that has been used for years with such success in Great Britain can now be obtained all over Canada. We refer to Molassine Meal, which is being introduced to Canada by The L. C. Prime Co., of

This meal is a scientifically prepared combination feed, made from West Indis combination reed, made from west india Molasses and sphagmum moss. When fed regularly to almost any animal it im-proves their health and keeps them in the pink of condition. Molassine Meal is strictly a food and not a modicine. Many of the most successful stock breeders, race horse trainers, etc. in the old coun-try have produced their best results and fed. animals. The Let al. 1997. The Let al. 1997. The Let al. 1997.

The L. C. Prime Co. have adopted a nique method of introducing this feed in Canada by offering very generous cash prizes, which will amount to several thous prizes, which will amount to several thous-ands of dollars, to every first prize winner at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto this year that was fed on Molas-

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Heistein Friedan Association, all of heaver members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Hoistein beautiful and the complete of the paper.

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING

An editor of Farm and Dairy, while travelling recently through the Central States of the American Union as far States of the American Union as far south as Texas, was very much struck by a series of illustrated advertisements that were appearing on the bill boards in lead-ing cities, such as St. Louis and Chicago. These illustrations showed pasture fields, with herds of Holstein cattle grazing in them. The advertisement hem. The advertisements advertised 'Carnation Milk," a product of the Paci-c Coast Condensed Milk Company.

This company is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars advertising their condensed milk, in an effort to induce householders to keep supplies of it on hand. They claim that this milk is superior to the ordinary milk received superior to the ordinary milk received from the milkman. In any event the ad-vertising they are doing will prove of great value to the breeders of Holstein cattle in the United States, because moth-ing but Holstein cattle were shown on the hills noticed by our editor. The bills were striking in character and of large dimen-sions. They are sure to be read by hun-dreds of thosands, if not by millions

IN PETERBORO COUNTY
E. R. Tate, Lakefield, Ont., has pur chased a young service bull from the well known "Hill-Crest" herd of G. A. Brethen Norwood, Ont., for a syndicate of loca

breeders composed of Ed Jury R. H. Little, Wm. T. nkis R. Tate.

"Hill-Crest Mutual Orms) State Fair, and out of a grand young combining the blood of "Duche by" (noted for their high percental with that of "Pieter is R uchess Or Count DeKol" (sire of several cing from 100 to 119 lbs, in one cluding "Jennie Bonerges Orms has just closed a 53-pound r blood lines, have produced over 50 lbs. butter in seven bining as he does "Holstein type great producing blood, this young can hardly fail to crown with specventure in community first the Lakefield breeders.

OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN SAL

The second consignment sale this the Oxford District Holas of the Oxford District Holatein Bree Club. took place June 12 at Woods Considering the fact that only what might be called "choice" and were offered, the stock sold being m average in quality, the sale was a The sale, if anything, favored the the sale was a as in several cases animals were so considerably less than they On the whole, however, the criminated carefully, paying fairly prices for animals of good breeding had official records. The Averages

82 animals sold for \$10.875 an ave

132.10.
7 meles sold for \$455 sverage \$6
75 females \$17,380, average \$12.6
4 bull calves \$170, average \$42.50
2 yearling bulls \$100, average \$8 Females

40 mature cows \$6,300. average his 8 3-year-old cows \$1.235, average in 8 2-year-old heifers \$1.060, average in 10 yearling heifers \$1,060 aver \$108 50.

19 heifor calves \$700, average \$78 In addition to the foregoing a few prows were sold at the close. The pr ranged from 845 to 890 a head A inferior pure breds that had not catalogued were also sold among gredes at low prices, most of the su having left.

Well Managed

Well Managed
The sale was splendidly managed if
the credit for this belongs to the
f the credit for the George Rice, of working secretary, George Rice of sonburg. The sale ring was comma It was enciroled, except for the cut It was enciroled, except for the by a high, strong wire fence. by a high, strong wire rence, was fectually kept out the crowd within structing the view. It was impossible people to get into the sale ring wing going outside the building. On two going outside the building. On two
of the ring eight tiers of seats, that a
accommodate about 300 people, had
erected. In the centre of the ring u el-vated platform, on which the stee sold. The auctioneer remained as platform, standing behind a raise; form. Assistants caught the bids a sides, and the sales as made were me ed on a large blackboard for all as The sale was held in a large rinks in the sale was held in a large rinks in ol-vated platform, on which boys were rigorously excluded boys were rigorously excluded they made a noise outside they quickly disporsed. The arrangement the sale were as perfect as they will be, and reflected credit on those in the We mention these points at length by numerous sales are partly spailure to attend to these points.

Public Meeting Public Meeting
The night before the sale a public ing was held that was largely also
Prof. H. H. Dean, Col. R. E. Haege, auctioneer, the local members of ment and of the Ontario Legislatu one or two others spoke.

At the opening of the sale Pre! a was called on again. He said that was called on again. He said that be frequently been asked when the a was going to come in the prices as cattle. In reply to this question by ed out that there is a shortage signature. ed out that there is a shortage en products, such as butter, cheese, mix cream in the markets of the work as long as this shortage continue if will not likely be any slackening in demand for dairy cattle. Col. is answered the same question by a shart mountainton is increasing more shart mountaints. that population is increasing more a ly than the number of dairy catia long as this condition continues to mand for dairy cattle will continu than diminish.

Top Prices

HOLS Ourvilla H Present months

June 20, 1

EDMUND LA ON COUNTY. A

RIVERVI fers Bull Calves J. SALLEY, LA

For Sale STUMP PULLER-shange for a Pi fill one Swenson Price when no no tob. Lake LTER PAYNE

AKEVIEW Rull Calves, sire gth Sir Mona, as g Count Hengerve E. F.

PONTE ETERAN FAI

FOR fee Bulls, 1 year od by Tidy Abb d and from good fee good cows in call and see the

NRY A. LESTE orest Ridg

Just one Bull, fit from a 20-lb. for Mostly white, gua goey refunded. Fir

B. LIPSITT, STR gin Co., on Pt. Bui

ynden High-To am offering the 2-ye made Kol. His sire se that average ov R.O. His dam, Spo 3.97% test, at 1 d a few good to

PRING BRO

theaders. Now to them. They are her bull 14 month De-Kol 2nd's Br

C. HALLMAN, Wat

GLENDALE I tire crop of pur those three nearest she sylvia, over 21 10.M. at 1 year 11 and Lulu Keyes, 19. etior two-year-old seel Pet Posch Dek 4 years (world's rec W. A. SHAW, BOX

ELMDALE DAIR Per Sale: 3 Yearlin bres, out of Record of streed by Paladin sire of Oalamity 2.5.0, at 2 yrs. 2 min. 80 hb. butter Eighland Ladora Oen. 84 hbs. milk. 13 as. 14 you want this price, write PED. CARR, BOX 115.

The top prices were as follows: Uniclay Abbekerk, 7 years old, al (Concluded on page 23)

Favorite with Women

An Agent of ours, who previously sold other makes of separators, says: "The reason I asked for your agency was because

Cream Separators vices are easy to clean. Empires

are sanitary separators.

Easy to understand.

They are not complicated in

construction. Nothing puzzling about them. They are simple

machines. Easy to put together.

Surely madam, you would like

to realize the pleasure and pro-

fit there is in owning a really good separator, therefore ask

sur agent to let you have one

or Free Trial. This will place

you under no obligation to buy.

write our nearest office.

You may have a copy of our latest catalog, too, if you'll just

seem to be the favorite with the women of this locality. Before I had Empires for sale, I've known women to go to a town ten miles farther on to get them."

Empire Separators well merit their popularity with women. They run so easily, childre a think it's fun to operate them

They don't spatter oil. And the anti-splash steel supply can keeps the milk from slopping out. They don't make a muss. They are clean-running machines.

The few, simple skimming de-

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited

TORONTO. MONTREAL, SUSSEX

Agents everywhere in Canada-Look for the Empire Sign.

1912.

ry. Ro

HOLSTEINS

Aurvilla Holstein Herd Present offering—Ball Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Colantha

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS IN COUNTY. AYLMER WEST - ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

fers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old. RED BY KING ISERELLE WALKER, shee 1 nearest dams and sister average BI LES BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 115.87 is 150 days from dams of likewise geding, at exceptionally low figures, to

L SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

for Sale or Exchange

STUMP PULLER—I will sell for cash or mhange for a PURE BRED HOLSTEIN EL one Swenson's Malleable Stump Pul-2. Price when new was \$150. Now only mn f.o.b. Lake Edward. Been used - Lake Edward, N. B. LITER PAYNE

AKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

gall Calves, sired by Dutchland Col-sh Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER ONT

FIERAN FARM HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

ilis, 1 year old, fit for service, Tidy Abbekerk Mercena Posch from good producing oows. Also old cows in flow of milk. Write and see them. ERY A. LESTER, BURFORD, ONT.

forest Ridge Holsteins

ust one Bull, fit for service, left. He from a 20-lb. four-year-old dam. lostly white, guaranteed to please, or esy refunded. First cheque for \$60 gets

E LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT. Co., on Pt. Burwell Branch of C.P.R.

unden High-Testing Holsteins Im offering the 2-year-old bull, Lord Korn-inds Kol. His sire has 21 dams in his ped-set that average over 23 lbs. butter each [3,0] His dam. Spotted Lady de Kol. 27,35 butter? days, 4.3°, test, 106.40 lbs. butter large, 5.3°, test, as 11 years old. Also bull

LYNDEN, ONT.

PRING BROOK Holsteins and Tamworth Your last oppor"Brightest Canary" bull. Sire's
ams average over 27 lbs. butter
see are show bulls, straight and
out of richly bred dams. Will
s. Now ten months old. Come
They are priced to sell.

C. HALLMAN, Waterloe Co., Breslau, Ont"

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

stire crop of pure-bred Holstein his and a limited number of Helfers, here three nearest sirce have sirced May the Spiria, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, 0.M. at i year 11 months (world's re-cell tall Keyes, 19.348 lbs. in R.O.P. as suiter two-year-old (world's record), and wil Pt Posch DeKol, 35.58 lbs. butter i years (world's record). Prices reason-is, all correspondence promptly ans-

med. H. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

IMDALE DAIRY HOLEYEINS

BY Sale: 3 Yearling Bulla, also
hus, out of Record of Merit dams,
hus out of Record of Merit dams,
a tird by Faladin Ormsby. He
sire of Calamity Jane Ormsby,
3.0, at 2 yrs. 2 mone, 411 ba.
h. 365 lbs. butter in 7 days.
ha. 36 lbs. milk, 19.35 lbs. butter in 7
is. 36 lbs. milk, 19.35 lbs. butter in 7
is. If you want this kind at a reason-

Reseaseseseseseseses MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST MAKKEI KEVIEW AND FUKEUADI

Toronto, Monday, June 17.—Not in many years has seeding been as late as the years has seeding been as late as the property of the property of

WHEAT

Wheat is firm, despite a bearish tendency in Chicago. Foreign enquiry is for lower grades. No. 1 Northern shows an advance of 2:2c over last week. Quotawir Ro. 1 Northern 2:15; No. 2, 81.10; No. 2, 81.10; No. 2 and wheat, \$1.65 or and \$1.65 or \$1.

COARSE GRAINS

HAY AND STRAW

HAY AND STRAW
Dealers are paying for No. 1 hay, 820;
No. 2, 812 to 819; No. 5, 811 to 812; haled straw, 830 to 810,80. On the retail market choice timothy sells at 832 to 832; clover and mist 432 to 834. There is a firm feeling in the hay market at Montreal. Mominal quotations are: No. 1, treal. Nominal quotations are: No. 1, 823; No. 2, 819 to 822; No. 3, 817.25 to

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs are liberal. Receipts of eggs are liberal. Market shows a tendency to weaken. Dealers are quoting 21c to 22c, case lots, country. Farmers retail eggs, 25c to 25c. At Mon-treal dealers are paying 18c in the coun-

try. Wholesale quotations for dressed poul-try: Chickens, 17c to 18c; fowl, 12c to 18c; ducks, 12c to 18c; sceee, 13c to 18c; turkeys, 28c to 38c. On Farmers Market; turkeys, 28c to 38c. On Farmers Market; Teology, 18c to 28c; fowl, 13c to 28c; green, 18c to 18c; turkeys, 15c 18c to 28c; hens, 13c to 18c; turkeys, 15c

DAIRY PRODUCE

Wholesale men are storing butter, and
this, despite the large receipts, tends to
keep the market steady. Quotations:
Dairy prints, 22c to 25c; creamery prints,
Sc to 27c; solids, 25c to 25c; inferior, 15c to
25c. Cheese quotations: Old twins, 15c to
15 1-3c; old large, 13 -4c to 16c; new twins,
14 3-4c to 15c; new large, 14 1-3c to 14 3-4c. DAIRY PRODUCE

LIVE STOCK A poor grade of cattle were offered here. Dealers found them light and un-finished. A break in prices for all but the very best grades is noted. Average of quotations would be about as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; bulls, \$6 to \$7, butcher cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; bulls, \$6 to \$7, butcher cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7, butcher cattle, choice, \$7.50 to \$7, butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; com. to good, \$4.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers, \$3.25 to \$6.50; canners, \$2 to \$5.25; milch cows, \$40 to \$90 for choice; com. to med., \$30; springers, \$40 to

\$60; calves, \$4 to \$8. Small stuff is for the most part steady.

Lambs, \$5 to \$8; apring lambs, \$9 to \$11;

light ewes, \$4 to \$5.50; heavy, \$4 to \$4.50;

bucks and culls, \$3 to \$4.

Hogs are a little lower. Prices, f.o.b.

small meats larger than usual; active demand. Sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; spring lambs, \$5 to \$6; calves, \$5 to \$6.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOU MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, June 15.—There was
a weaker feeling in the market for live
hogs this week, and prices declined life a
cert. at the opening, owing to the more
cert at the opening, owing to the more
were manyline. Sales of selected lots
were manyline. Sales of selected lots
weighed off. cars, low as \$9\$ to \$0.515 a.c.wt.,
weighed off. cars, low as wises relied its closing
with evan lower wises relied. weighed off cars, and the week is closing with even lower prices ruling, as low as \$8.75 having been accepted for selected lots, weighed off cars. In sympathy with the above there is also a weaker defing in the market for dressed hogs, and fresh-killed abattoir stock is quoted at \$12 to \$12,50 a cwt. 812.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, June 15.—The mar-et for cheese developed a weaker feel-ng this week and prices have declined the formula of the manter formula of the man of the m

The market for butter is lower than it was at this time last week owing to the heavy receipts and the lack of speculative interest in the article and dealers here will not store butter at anything like prewill not store butter at anything like pre-sent prices, and we must come down an-other lo to & a pound before they will take any interest in butter of old stor-age purposes. There is no demand from Great Britain at these prices that, if we get down another & a pound, we may look for some trade in that direct. The trade from the West is falling off owing to the increasing bool smalleger. trade from the West is falling off owing to the increasing local supplies there, but is still the principal factor in the demand for fancy townships creament over it is would be much lower than they are if it is were not for the demand from out of town. Finest townships creament is quot-ded at 34.5c to 23.4c on 15.1c. with ordinary Quebecs at 24.1-dc to 34.5c., with ordinary Quebecs at 24.1-dc to 34.5c.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brantford, June 13.—Offered, 600; sold, 655, as follows: 350 at 12 15-16c, 265 at 13c. Kingston, June 13.—651 white, 140 colored; 12 15-16c offered; no sales.

HOLSTEINS

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every ear for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Too much money is spens very year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colamha Gladi, for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR. Heuvelton, N.Y. Box 574

HOLSTEINS

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS



Bull Calves from high record

cows sired by the \$2000 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada

BROWN BROS.

LYN. ONT

This Space belongs to

Russell

The Decoration Day Sale Man

Geneva, Ohio, U.S. A.

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS A Daughter of Pontiac Hermes (5442)

A Daughter of Positic Hermes (5442) and out of Imported Dnm. Born April 15th, 1909. Lawrs. straight and nicely lawrs. Straight and nicely marked. In call the straight and nicely Hongerveid Fayne DeKol (1979 of Count Hongerveid Fayne DeKol (1979 of Count Hongerveid Fayne DeKol (1979 of Count Hongerveid Fayne DeKol (1979 bills One Albo a number of young bulls. One onesity ready for service, whose grand name Johanna Rue 4th Land (1986) and are Johanna Rue 4th Land (1986) and the Straight County of the S COLLVER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT Penwick Station, T.H.B.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS Yorkshire and florned Dorsets

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor SERVICE BULLS

SERVICE BULLE:

RIMG PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA,—Sire.

King of the Pontiace Canada, Pontiace
Artis—1.7 ibs. butter in Sim. Pontiace
Plant Control of Control of Control

Bit butter in 365 days. Region of Control

Bit Sire Control

Bit

all correspondence H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Out.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
sees FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS Holstein Friesian Asso., Box 148 Battleboro Vt.

Holsteins For Sale

Holsteins For Sale
JEWH MECHTHILDE OF WILLOWBANK NO. 1258 H. F. H. B. born April
1348 No. 1258 H. F. H. B. born April
1348 No. 1258 H. F. H. B. born April
1348 No. 1258 H. F. H. B. born April
1348 No. 1258 H. F. H. B. B. B. B. B. B.
1348 No. 1258 H. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.
1348 No. 1258 H. B. B. B. B. B. B.
1349 No. 1349 H. B. B.
1349 No. 1349 H. B.
1349 No. 1349 H.

DR. E. L. GARNER Welland, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Can show you over 500 head in few hours time. The place to buy if you want one or a car load. Drop a card when you are coming to GORDON H. MANHARD - - MANHARD, ONT.

Clark's Station, C. P. R.

Brockville, G. T. R.

Holsteins Over 4% Fat I have established on my farm at Oshawa, Ont, a of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unbeatable and all shall give milk 4 per cent or ever in fat content. Present offering for sale and I calf, grandson of King Segis and Poutiac Pet. A PLANEY OW.

A. A. FAREWELL : : : OSHAWA, ONT.

A BSORBINE STOPS LAMERICS.

Tem a Bone Spavin, Ring Rone, plint, Curb, Side Bone or similar plint, out of the plint, ou



AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High-Chass Arrebires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Sent in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March. April and May; price, \$5 each. Registered in name of purchaser. April to W. OWENS, or to ROBERT SINTON River Side Farm - Montebello, Que-

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES



Special offering of a splendid lot of Young Bulls, from two to 12 months old Write for price or come and see them Prices reasonable.
W.F. KAY, Ravendale Stock Farm

AYRSHIRES Young Bulls and Heif-ers of good type and YORKSHIRES Also provest are all different ages. Orders booked for Spring Catres. Jan. and Feb., 1912, pigs of both sexes on hand. Write or 'phone for prices.

ALEX. HUME & CO., . . MENIE, ONT.

Roard's Station, G.T.R.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long distance 'phone in house R. NESS. . . HOW R. R. NESS. HOWICK, OUE.

Neidpath Ayrshire Bulls

I offer two particularly choice Yearly Bulls from R. of P dams and grand-dams with high records, and by an Auchenbrain bred bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE STRATFORD, ONT Thone

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from R.O.P. cows. for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tanglewyld in the lot. Address

WOODDISSE BROS., Tanglewyld Farm, ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

during twelve months

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows, three months and under. — Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fil-lies. Fresh Importations always on hand Every mare guaranteed in foal. J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Minn., U.S.A.

Brockville, June 13.—Offered, 2.875 colored; 1,870 white. Sales, 70; colored at 13c; balance refused.

Vanleek Hill. June 13-1 372 boarded and

Alexandria, June 13.-933 sold at 127-8c. Alexandria, June 13.—485 sold at 127-6c. Madoc, June 12.—60 boarded; 250 sold at 13-3-tic; rest refused same. Woodstock, June 12.—60ferings 2,169; 127-8c highest bid. No sales. All sold on street at 15c. Stirling, June 11.—920 offered; 300 sold at 13-5-fcc. halance at 131-4c. Campbellford, June 11.—985 boarded; all sold at 13-5-fcc.

Campbelliord, Jule 13 and 14.—The Cooperat Montreal, June 13 and 14.—The Cooperative Society of Quebec Cheesemakers sold finest cheese at 13c; No. 1, 12 7-8c; No. 2, 12 13-15c; colored. 12 7-8c; finest butter, 24 5-8c; No. 1, 24 1-2c; finest pasteurized, 24 3-4c.

HIGH PRICES FOR AYRSHIRES

The auction sale of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle at the Ormstown, Que. Fair, June 14, proved a distinct success. It demon-strated the keen demand that exists for high-grade animals of this breed as well as the fact that buyers are willing to pay high prices for good stock.

Sale Averages

88 animals sold for \$28,670, average

5 bull calves sold for \$310, average \$62; 6 yearling bulls sold for \$1,500, average \$216.50; 2 aged bulls sold for \$775, average \$337.50; 13 bulls, all ages, sold for \$2,385, average \$183.50.

Females 2 heifer calves sold for \$700, 2 heifer calves sold for \$700, average \$55.00; 20 yearling heifers sold for \$5.700, average \$335.00; 27 two-year-old heifers sold for \$10.275, average \$379.50; 6 three-year-old heifers sold for \$1.735, average \$227.50; 20 cows sold for \$5.625, average \$324.75; 75 females sold for \$55.255, average

The Hunter Sale Averages The foregoing averages are quite a little The foregoing averages are quite a little below the figures of the dispersion sale of Robt. Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, one year ago, whon 117 animals were sold for \$40.215, an average of \$343.50 a head. At the Hunter sale 45 aged cows realized \$40.215, an average of \$345.50 s head. At the Hunter sale 45 aged cows realized \$18,375, an average of \$409. Twenty-one two-year-olds were sold for \$7,800, an aver-age of \$371, while 18 one-year-olds brought \$4,375, an average of \$343. The foregoing

\$4,375, an average of \$243. The foregoing figures refer to females only. The principal buyers at the Ormstown sale, as at the Hunter sale, were from the United States. They included P. J. Ryan, sale, as at the Hunter sale, were from the United States. They included P. J. Ryan, of Brewster, N.Y. who purchased six animals for \$4.15. Branford Farms, Groten. Conn. 12 for \$8,375. A. A. Sagendorph. Spencer, Mass. Two for \$2.155. J. Shirwin, Cleveland, Ohio, six for \$2.150. J. K. Jones. Utica, N.Y., six for \$1.205. J. B. Baker, Buffalo, N.Y., three for \$405. B. G. Gifford,

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE One Holstein Con a registered bull. One Holstein He The Honester Local to the Honester Local to a registered buil. One Holstein Heifer, months old. Snap shots sent on application. One Reg. Yorkshire Boar, 11 months old. shout 300 lbs. A first-class animal old. The control of the cont Good general purpose, true and sound weighing about 1.100 lbs.

All the above stock will be sold at very

reasonable prices.
T. J. LOWRY, HIGHLAND GROVE, ONT

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willow-dale, Ontario.

CLYPESDALES—Home of Acme. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Fayne Segis Clothilde, nearest 7 dams 27 bis. butter per week, and Broken Weish Ponies.— R. M. Holtby, G.T.R. & P.O., Manches-ter, Ont. Myrtle, O.F.R.

Recessancessessessessessessessessessessesses

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year card accepted under two lines nor for less than gix months, or 26 insertions

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages. either sex. | FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. | Choice young boars, fit for service.—H. | Todd. Corinth, Ont., R. F. D. No. 1.

Auburn, Maine, two at \$265 and Mrs. Erhardt, Berlin, Vt., one at \$400.

Among the Canadian buyers were Prof. darton, McDonald College, Que., who pur-hased eight animals for \$1,500; Hector cansed eight animals for \$1,500; Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., who purchased three animals for \$1,475; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., four animals for \$830 and J. F. Kay, M.P., Phillipsburg, Que., two

Contributors

Contributors

The largest contributors were: R. R. Ness, who sold 15 yearling heifers for 85,253, or an average of \$45.50; 12 two-year-old heifers for \$6,550, or an average of \$545.50; 1 three-year-old heifers for \$605.80; and one yearling bull self of \$600; 4800 and one yearling bull call for \$400 and one yearling bull self for \$400 and one yearling bull self for \$400 and one yearling bull self for \$400 and one yearling bull self.

Hector Gordon sold 3 two-year-olds for \$1.025, an average of \$341.50; 2 three-year-olds for \$675, an average of \$337.50 and two mature cows for \$1,525, an average of

S762.50.

McMillan & Leggat, of Trout River, Que., were also large contributors. Other contributors were: 8. A. Cleland. Jas. Bryson. Brysonville, Que.; Jas. P. Cavers, D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que.; Jan. McMac Str., Que.; D. W. Logan, Howick Str., Que.; D. M. Watt, Duncan McEwen and D. F. Ness, Howick, Que. The animals that topped the sale were

A New Record

Word has just been received Word has just been received that a new record has been es-tablished by Lady Pietje Can-ary, a pure bred Holstein, own-ed by Mary Abie Steves, Steves-ton, B.C. This heifer produced 26.98 lbs. fat and 33.725 lbs. estimated butter in 7 days. This is the second largest Record of is the second largest Record of Merit made by a cow in Canada

Oldhall Beauty 6th, a seven-year-old cow, a half-sister to the National Dairy Show Champion, Oldhall Ladysmith 4th. P. J. Ryan bought her from R. R. Ness for

81,100.

Mr. Ryan also took Shewalton Mains Beauty 3rd from Mr. Ness at the same figure. She is a half-siter to a cow purchased by Mr. Ryan at the Hunter sale a year ago, which bids fair to establish a new record for the breed, having produced milk and 315 bbs. of butter

7.208 ibs. of milk and 312.5 ibs. of butter in four months. The Branford Farms paid Mr. Ness \$1,100 for Redhills Nameless Charm, a two-year-old heifer that was a winner as a yearon heifer that was a winner as a year-ling last year at a number of the Scotch shows. The same buyer paid \$1,000 for Stockerton Primrose 3rd, sold by Hector Gordon, a nine-year-old cow, possessing Ayrshire type and 4st.

Ayrshire type and dairy conformation.

Animals that brought \$300 or over were as follows:

Aded Cowe

Monkland Snowdrop 4th, Gordon, to Mc-Intyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., for \$525, Longside Violet 2nd, Ness, to P. J. Ryan for 8500

for \$500.

Palmerston Lady Mary, Ness, to Branford Farms for \$500; Morton Mains Belle,
J. Legan, to J. Jones, Auburn, N.Y., for

McMillan & Lee gat, to R. R. Ness for \$400.

Barcheski Windflower, Ness, to J. H Baker for \$325.

Irene Ness, to Prof. Barton, \$300.

Miss Hall, J. Logan, to J. K. Jones,

Springbrook Marguerite, McMillan & Leggat, to J. McIntosh, Maine, for \$300. Palmerston Hyacinthe 3rd, Gordon, to Branford Farms for \$400.

Two-Year-Old Heifers

Morton Maine Pherenies, Ness, to Bran-ford Farms for \$900. Buchanan Periwinkle, Ness, to A. A. Sazendorph for \$500. Stonehouse Fancy, Gordon, to Branford Fyrms for \$000.

Buchanan Bramble, Ness, to J. F. Kay 8425

Netherhall Kate, Ness, to G. H. Mont-gomery, Phillipsburg, for \$400. Beauchanan Joan, Ness, to Shirwin for

Beauchanan Lizzie, Cavers, to Ryan 8400

Sunnyside Ardyne 1st, Logan, Branford Farms for \$400.

Auchlochan Moonshine, Ness, to A. A. Sagendorph for \$325.

Netherhall Blo som, Ness. to A. Morton Mains Chlorissa 2nd, Ness, to A. Morton Mains Chlorissa 2nd, Ness, t. drown, Hemmingford, Que., for \$125, Gladsome Maid, Ness, to J. H. Baker

Yearling Heifer

Yearling Helfers
The following yearlings were contied by Mr. R. R. Ness:
Hobsland King of Hearts to Forget
tate for \$500.
Oldhall Dandy 10th to Ryan for \$6 Beauchan White Rose to 8

Beauchan Princess to Gordon for a Oldhall Cherry 10th to Gordon for Whitehill Primrose to Branford P

or \$500 Oldhall Beauty 11th to Ryan for \$57 Auchenbrain Sea Foam to J. K. Je

Redhill Gay Lass to J. K. Jones to Redhill Gay Lass to J. K. Jones for an Craigbrae Snowflake to Shirwin for a Beauchan Violet to Shirwin for and Beauchan Nora to J. F. Kay for an Helfer Calves

Threave Snowdrift, Ness, to Mrs. Erhs for 8400. Sunnyside Bell 3rd, Logan, to Braz Farms for \$300.

Auchenbrain Goodgitt, McMillan Leggat, to Gordon for 875. Whitchill Pree Trader, Gordon, to Arthur for 830.

Yearling Bulls Craigbrae Lord Rosenberry, Ness, Findlazon San Toy, Ness, to McMills Leggat for \$400.

General Notes General Notes

The sale throughout was well man
It was held in the judging ring or
Fair Grounds, and most of the crowl hatea Tho auctionear Philps, of Huntingdon, Que., who ou ed the Hunter sale so successfully a ago. The eighty-eight animals were in two hours. Compare this with the of 82 animals at Woodstock last which lasted from a quarter after or

of St. Name which lasted from a quantity to seven.
One of Mr. Philips' strong points auctioneer is that he keeps things auctioneer in the seven about his work about his work along the seven alon that was his belitteling allusions to stein cattle, which he presumably is ed as fun, but which were quite us for. All the animals were sold subtuberculine test. Both the buyer to be well sat sellers seemed the sale

HOLSTEIN SALE AT ORMSTOWS The auction sale of pure-bry like cattle on the Ormstown (dut.)
Ground on June 14 proved lairly st ful. Seventeen mature cows were sold \$2,892.50, an average of \$170 apiece. Sangster, of Ormstown, contributed in mals, which sold for \$2,050, an \$186.50.

For years this section of Que been largely an Ayrshire distr though the number of Holstein be been increasing during recent years this reason the main interest of crowd seemed to centre in the bi of Ayrshires that was to be held a later in the day. As there did not to be any buyers from a distance sent, and as time was limited, not a stock was sold. Mr. Sa world of credit from the Mr. Sangster for the efforts he is putting forth vance the interests of the breed it district. He brought out his anim splendid shape, as did the other brand had he been supported more the sale would have been a still f

Other contributors besides Mr. were J. J. Alexander, of St. Louis Other contributors besides Mr. Son were J. J. Alexander, of St. Louis St. J. Tannahill, of Trout River and Jas Rac. Considering the fact that non the animals sold had official records.

prices paid were very fair.

The highest-priced animal was
Queen 2nd, consigned by Mr. Sangs
bought by Robt Howden. St. Le Gonaqu, for \$300. Prof. Barton, d donald College, paid \$260 for Madas 3rd's Princess Pauline DeKol, a m DeKol, a m of the first prize herd at Toront Ottawa last fall, and the first qualify in the yearly Record of P. quality in the yearty Record ance, two years in succession Ewen, of St. Louis De Gonzag \$245 for Midlummer of Orms now entered in the Record Louis De Gonzaqu, Que of P Both of these animals buted by Mr. Sangster. None of animals sold went for over \$200

OXFORD DIS (Conclu s lbs. a day, ought by M. Madolyn Duc

June 20,

wice a winner Hulet, bought l N.B., \$325. Myss. 7 yea Mysa, 7 yea yearly record consigned by H er, West Flam er, West Flam
Lady Tensen
at Toronto, Loc
ed by Hulet,
Zenda, Ont., \$2
Centre View C cord at 1 yr. 1 Brookbank But Hill View and tork, Ont., bo ford Park, SZX Nettie Dewdr gg.4 lbs. milk, ed by Bollert bought by F. Lizzie Pietje consigned by

James Rettie,
Princess Abb
July record av
12.55 lbs. butt
Dowell, Oxford leder, \$210. Lena Josephii nofficial year); lay record, at bs. butter. (Salford bought Doralice Myr butter. Average days. Consigned by W. R. Cowin DeKol Starlig signed by W.
bought by John
826. This corecord of 486 It
May Blossom nearest dams 7 days. Consig gessville, bough

mes Rettie,

by Miles Hart! John Reder, 820 Lody Banks, 21.15 lbs butter.

Ester D. DeK

MOL HOR not chafe suitable fo

methods .

F

MILC when fed STOC Ita PIGS fed on Me

SHE mutton ar POUL

fed on Mo The

QI2

OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN SALE

(Concluded from page 20) ibs. a day. consigned by A. E. Hulet, ought by M. Currey, Toronto, 8330. Madolyn Duchess DeKol. 9 years old, sice a winner at Toronto, consigned by ught by Thos. Harding, Welsford,

N.B., 8325. 7 years old. 7-day record 20.5.

And the sears old. 7-day record 20.5, rely record 18,000 lbs. as, a 5-year-old, continued by Hulet, bought by John Reader, West Flamboro, 8230.
Lady Tensen Pride, 7 years old, a winner at Toronto. London and Ottawa. Consigned by Hulet, bought by J. E. Waring, Edm. Ont. For the West Control of the Search of th

mill live and Centre View Farms, Woodsock, Ont. hought by O. Grimsley, Bedford Park, \$250.
Settle Dewdrop, 7 years, 7-day record
got lie, milk, 164 lie, butter, Consignsought by F. Abbott, Harriesville, \$250.
Lizzie Pietle Favorite, yearling heifer,
cessigned by A. E. Hullet, bought by
James Rettle, Norwich, \$210.
Princess Abbetr, Pasch, 4 years old,
fay record at 2 1-2 years 356 lies milk,
leave, 10-276 Centre, bought by
Law Leaved Contre, Such and Settle Contrelled to the prince of the contrelled to the prince of the contrelled to the con

Oxford Centre, bought by John 8210

Reder, \$210.

Lena Josephine DeKol 2nd, 6 years old,

nendficial yearly record 18,000 lbs. milk; 7isy record, at 4 years, 512 lbs. milk, 19.18
bs. butter. Consigned by W. B. Poole, day recovers.

In butter. Consigned by W. B. Poole, Salford bought by M. Currey, Toront, Salford bought by M. Currey, Toront, S. Dornille, 17-48 ben milk, 17-48 ben days. Consigned by W. B. Poole, bought by W. B. Cowing, Innerkip, \$306.

Dickol Starlight Lussick, 4 years old, consigned by W. E. Thompson, Woodstock, Lawacon, Greensville, Onts. Lawacon, Greensville, Onts.

DeKol Starlight Lussie, 4 years old, con-signed by W. E. Thompson, Woodsteck, beight by John Lawson, Greenwille, Onts, \$26. This cow has an unofficial 7-day record of 465 lbs. milk. May Blosson Pavorite, 4 years old. Her 1 nearest dams average 23.5 lbs. butter in 7 days. Consigned by F. E. Pettit, Burr-gesrille, bought by C. B. Smith, Salford.

Ester D. DeKol, 5 years old, consigning Miles Hartley, Norwich, bought Lodg Bartley Lody Banks, 8 years old, 7-day record 21.15 lbs butter. Consigned by A. E. Hulet,

congint by R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, \$500.
The bull, Prince Abberkerk Mercena,
years old, a first prise winner at Toronto
and London, with several daughters in
the R. O. M., and more likely to qualify
soon, consigned by H. E. Hulet, was
bought by A. H. Teeple, Currie's Crossing, for \$185.

Contributors

Other contributors besides those Other contributors besides those men-tioned were: T. L. Dunkin, Norwich; W. A. Hartley, Woodstock; H. Hartley, Nor-wich; Miles Hartley, Norwich; M. L. Hal-ey, Springford; H. G. Benfield, Woodstock; R. J. Brookfield, Tillsonburg; Geo. Elliot, Tillsonburg; Cohoe Bros., New Burham; E. Tree, Woodstock, and H. A. Burrill.

R. OF M. TESTS FOR APRIL

R. OF M. TESTS FOR APRIL.

Abbelevir Pesch (16,203). at 7s. im. 26d.
of age: 10.82 lbs. fas., equivalent to 13.90
lbs. butter: 31.42 lbs. mill. Owned by
Wm. Slaght, Bealton, Ont.
May Blossom Countess (12,771). at 2y.
5m. 28d. of age: 1,002 lbs. fat. equivalent
to 7y. F. M. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.
Emma Pauline DeKol (16,803). at 2y. fm.
14d. of age: 9.72 lbs. fat. equivalent to
12.40 lbs. butter: 26.54 lbs. milk. Owned
by Lakeview Farm. Bronts. Ort. 250.
12y. m. 3d. of age: 9.78 lbs. fat. equivalent to 12.25 lbs. butter: 26.22 lbs. milk.
Owned by Lakeview Farm. Bronts. Ont.
Dandy Belle Posch (12,850). at 2y. fm.
12.11 lbs. butter: 28.55 lbs. milk. Owned
by The Markey Company (12,105). at 2y. fm.
12.11 lbs. butter: 28.55 lbs. milk. Owned
by Thos. Hartley, Downseylew, Ont.
Tidy Tensen Posch (12,250), at 2y. fm.
24.34 of age: 59.0 lbs. fat., equivalent
to 12.35 lbs. onter. 25.35 lbs. milk. Owned
by Thos. Hartley, Downseylew, Ont. Tidy Tensen Porch (12,855), at 2y. 4m.
23d. of age; 9.69 lbs, fat, equivalent to
12.11 lbs. butter; 321.2 lbs. milk. Owned
by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.
Jesse Inka DeKol Princess (12,490), at 2y.
6m. 35d. of age; 9.67 lbs. fat, equivalent to
12.99 lbs. butter; 284.9 lbs. milk. Owned by

12.09 10e, butter; 224.9 lbs. milk. Owned by James Segmour, Bobenggeon, Ont.

Audry Johanna DeKol (17,214), at 2y. 0m. 15d. of age; 9.62 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.02 lbs. butter; 337.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park,

Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Lady Alexander Queen (13,634), at 2y.

Lulu Posch (12,267), at 2y. 4m. 9d. of age: 843 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.64 lbs.

2m. 17d. of age; 9.36 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.7 lbs. butter; 39.6 lbs. milk. Owned by J. Williamson, Tillsonburg, Ont. Maud Poech Calamity (12,698), at 27. 8m.

mand rosen teaminty (12,000), at 2y. dm. 20d. of age; 9.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.64 lbs. butter; 2744 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville, Ont. Belle of Banner 2nd (17,400), at 1v. 10m. Owned

20d of age; 9.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.45 lbs. butter; 236.2 lbs. milk. Owned by James Neville, Straffordville, Ont.

James Neville, Straffordville, Ont.
Schuiling DeKol Posch (12,482), at 2y. 8m.
7d. of age; 9.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.35
lbs. butter; 294.7 lbs. milk. Owned by
Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont

Mary Jane DeKol (14,623), at 1y. 11m. 24d. of age; 9.04 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.30 lbs. butter; 328.58 lbs. milk. Owned by R. J. Brookheld. Tillsonburg, Ont.

Oral DeKol 3rd (17,244), at 1y. 10m. 19d. of age: 8.95 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.19 lbs. butter: 255.0 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon 8. Gooderham, Bedford Park. Ont. Johanna Posch (15,900), at 2y. 3m. 4d. of age; 8.9 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.16 lbs. butter; 322.57 lbs. milk. Wm. Slaght,

Cora Calamity DeKol (15.722), at 2v. 2m.

Cora Galamity DeKol (15,723), as 2y, 2m. do fa age; 8.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.07 lbs. butter; 286.7 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Hambly, Rockford, Ont. Mollie of Bayham's Mercedes 4th (20,9), at ly. lim. 15d of age; 8.35 bs. fat, equivalent to 11.04 lbs. butter; 279.07 lbs. milk. Owned by R. J. Brookheld, Tillson. milk. Owned by R. J. Brookheld, Tillson.

Bedford's Gem (17,243), at 1y. 10m. of age; 8-77 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.97 lbs. butter; 321.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont. Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont. Florence Veeman DeKot (15,266), at 1y. 10m. 17d. of age; 8.63 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.79 lbs. butter: 235 0 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville. Ont. Fairview Posch (13,577), at 1y. 11m. 9d. of age; 8.62 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.78 (New Line), and the control of the control of

lbs. butter; 276.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Roy Nevill, Straffordville, Ont. Black Beauty Dewdrop (15,435), at 2y. 19m. 16d. of age; 8.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.76 lbs. butter; 265.8 lbs. milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont. by Gordon S. Goodernam, Bedford Fark, by M. H. Halsy, Springford, Ont.
Ont.
Gose of Lakeview (12,994). at iy. lim. 6d. oil. 11d. of age; 2.54 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.75 lbs. butter; 295. lbs. milk. Owned by Monro and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

butter: 258.7 lbs. milk Owned by Thos.

butter; 286.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downslew, Ont. Pauline Bees Posch (15,902), at 2y. 0m. 6d. of age; -8.2 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.51 lbs. butter; 28.45 lbs. milk. Owned by Wm. Slaght, Beatton, Ont. Notherland Posch Bess (12,849), at 2y. 9m. 24d. of age; 6.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.51 lbs. butter; 28.65 lbs. milk. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Lakeview Sylvia Posch (13,389), at 1y. 8m.
9d. of age; 8.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.27
lbs. butter; 219.8 lbs. milk. Owned by
Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Sylvia Trenton of Gleasprings (15,110), at 1y. 11m. 4d. of age; 8.12 lbs fat, equi-valent to 10.15 lbs. butter; 295.4 lbs. milk. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

Owned by B. Mailory, Belleville, Ont.
Johanna Pauline Poseh (15,590), at 1y.
10m. 18d. of age: 8.00 lbs. fat, equivalent to
10.00 lbs. butter: 328.52 lbs. mills. Owned
by Wm. Slaght, Beaton, Ont.
Wetherland Dolly Forest (13,472), at 3y.
2m. 23d. of age: 13.65 lbs. fat, equivalent
to 17.07 lbs. butter: 436 mills. Owned by
Jas. Neville, Straffordville, Ont.
Jas. Neville, Straffordville, Ont.
3m. 3pd. Apr. 10 dec. 10 dec.

Canary Dekol Queen (9,370), at 3y. 10m.
14d. of age; 13.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to
16.94 lbs. butter; 414.7 lbs. milk.
Thirty-day record at 3y. 10m. 14d. of
age; 52.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 65.88 lbs.
butter; 1.743.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Monro
and Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

and Lawless. The roll of the content of solo line.

and Lawless. The roll of the content of solo line.

Jewel Gornelia Posch (11,869), at 3y. 7m.

4d. of age; 13.3 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.7 lbs. butter; 25.5 lbs. milk. Owned

Blossom Piricess (9,87), at 3y. lim. 13d. of age; 13.3 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.5 lbs. butter; 77.16 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record at 3y. lim. 13d. of age; 13.3 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.47 lbs.

Edity, Relmont. Ont.

Boutise Posch DeKel (10,87), at 3y. 4m. 23d. of age; 13.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.5 lbs. butter; 23.1 lbs. milk. of age; 13.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.50 lbs. butter; 123.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden. Ont.

Hengervold Isls. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden. Ont.

Hengervold Isls. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden. Ont.

Hengervold Isls. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden. Ont.

Owned by Samuel Lemon. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden. Ont.

Owned by Samuel Lemon. Owned by Samuel Lemon. Edits of the content of the princess Ena DeKol 2nd (11,055), at 3y. Pim. 1d. of age; 13.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.53 lbs. butter; 4150 lbs. milk.

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my roof on ordinary framing.

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lem-a perfect metal roof. I, only, can make you a roof with the right metal in it to back the wear, because my shingle metal is the only one that make the deal honestly possible."

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an exposed mail, after you are done. The state of the state
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